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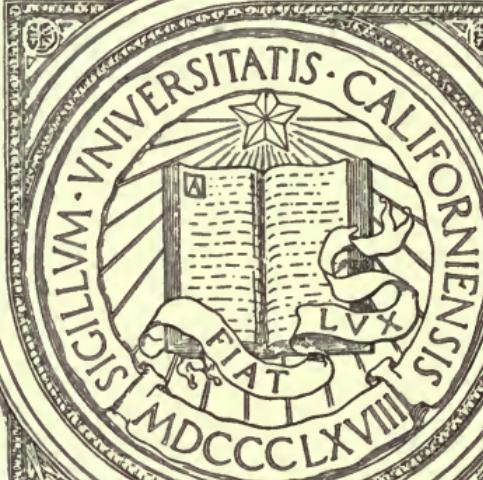
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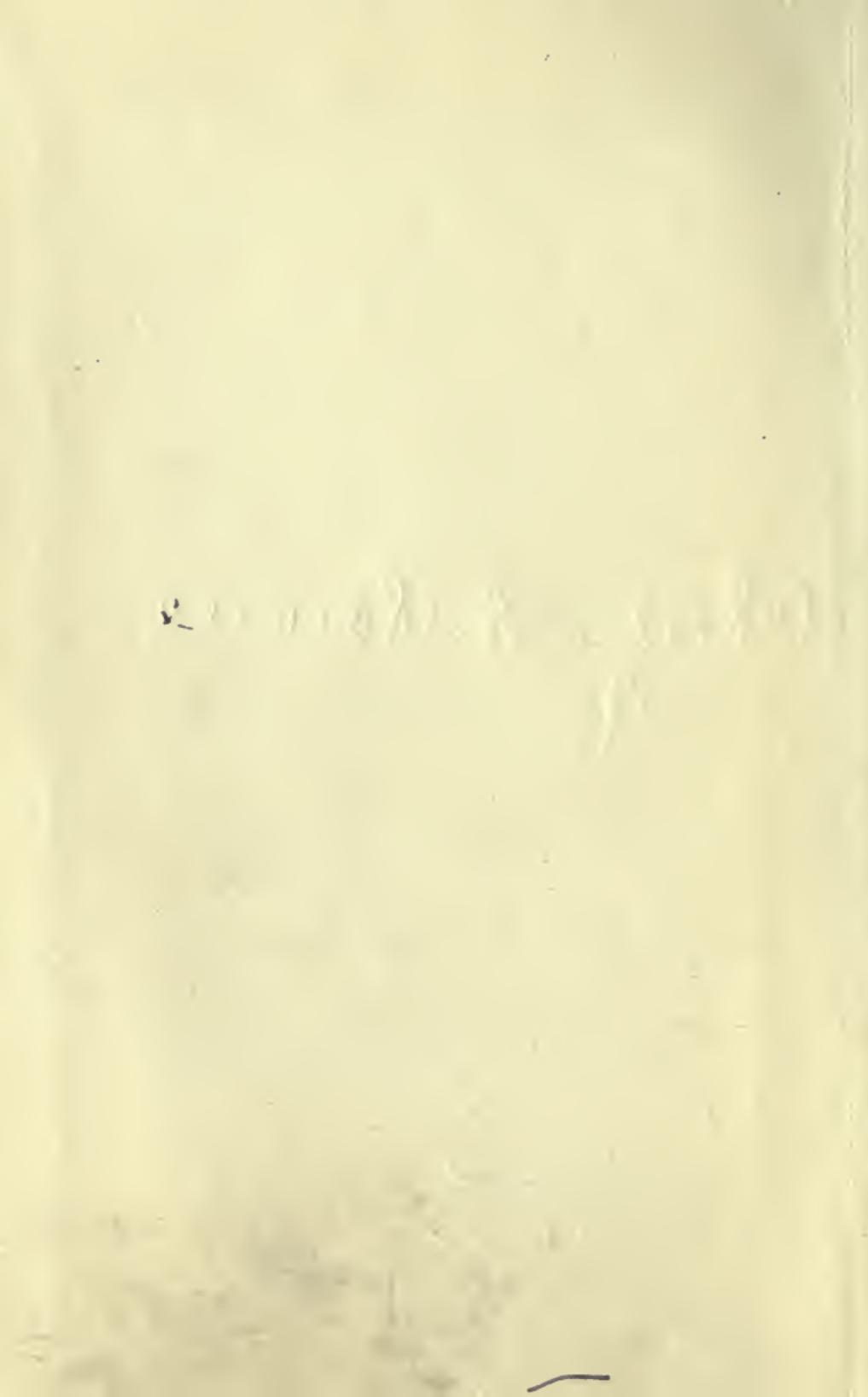
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AN

# ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

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*Author of 'An Anglo-Saxon Reader'*

*'A History of English Sounds,' and 'A Handbook of Phonetics'*

Third Edition

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## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of an introduction to the study of Old-English has long been felt. Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide* was an admirable book for its time, but has long been completely antiquated. I was therefore obliged to make my *Anglo-Saxon Reader* a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for advanced students, but I always looked forward to producing a strictly elementary book like the present one, which would enable me to give the larger one a more scientific character, and would at the same time serve as an introduction to it. Meanwhile, however, Professor Earle has brought out his *Book for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon*. But this work is quite unsuited to serve as an introduction to my Reader, and will be found to differ so totally in plan and execution from the present one as to preclude all idea of rivalry on my part. We work on lines which instead of clashing can only diverge more and more.

My main principle has been to make the book the easiest possible introduction to the study of Old-English.

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over

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again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, *Ælfric's Homilies*, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

The spelling has been made rigorously uniform throughout on an early West-Saxon basis. Injurious as normalizing is to the advanced student, it is an absolute necessity for the beginner, who wants to have the definite results of scholarship laid before him, not the confused and fluctuating spellings which he cannot yet interpret intelligently. Even for purely scientific purposes we require a standard of comparison and classification, as in the arrangement of words in a dictionary, where we have to decide, for instance, whether to put the original of *hear* under *ē*, *īe*, *ī* or *ȳ*. The spelling I here adopt is, in fact, the one I should recommend for dictionary purposes. From early West-Saxon it is an easy step both to late W. S. and to the Mercian forms from which Modern English is derived. That I give *Ælfric* in a spelling slightly earlier than his date is no more unreason-

able than it is for a classical scholar to print Ausonius (who doubtless spoke Latin with an almost Italian pronunciation) in the same spelling as Virgil.

It is impossible to go into details, but in doubtful or optional cases I have preferred those forms which seemed most instructive to the student. Thus I have preferred keeping up the distinction between the indic. *bundon* and the subj. *bunden*, although the latter is often levelled under the former even in early MS. In the accentuation I have for the present retained the conventional quantities, which are really 'prehistoric' quantities, as I have shown elsewhere (Phil. Soc. Proc. 1880, 1881). It is no use trying to disguise the fact that Old English philology (owing mainly to its neglect in its native land) is still in an unsettled state.

In the Grammar I have cut down the phonology to the narrowest limits, giving only what is necessary to enable the beginner to trace the connection of forms within the language itself. Derivation and syntax have been treated with the same fulness as the inflections. In my opinion, to give inflections without explaining their use is as absurd as it would be to teach the names of the different parts of a machine without explaining their use, and derivation is as much a fundamental element of a language as inflection. The grammar has been based throughout on the texts, from which all words and sentences given as examples have, as far as possible, been taken. This I consider absolutely essential in an elementary book. What is the use of a grammar which gives a number of forms and rules which the learner has no occasion to apply practically in his reading? Simply to cut down an ordinary grammar and prefix it to a selection of elementary texts, without any attempt to adapt them to one another, is a most unjustifiable proceeding.

In the Glossary cognate and root words are given only when they occur in the texts, or else are easily recognizable by the ordinary English reader.

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

The Notes consist chiefly of references to the Grammar, and are intended mainly for those who study without a teacher. As a general rule, no such references are given where the passage itself is quoted in the Grammar.

On the whole I do not think the book could be made much easier without defeating its object. Thus, instead of simply referring the student from *stent* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting ' *stent*, 3 sg. pres. of *standan*, stand,' but the result would be in many cases that he would not look at the Grammar at all—surely a most undesirable result.

Although I have given everything that I believe to be *necessary*, every teacher may, of course, at his own discretion add such further illustrations, linguistic, historical, antiquarian, or otherwise, as he thinks likely to instruct or interest his pupils.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat, not only for constant advice and encouragement in planning and carrying out this work, but also for help in correcting the proofs.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-

aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

HENRY SWEET.

HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,

*March 31, 1882..*

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### PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

In the present edition I have put this book into what must be (for some time at least) its permanent form, making such additions and alterations as seemed necessary.

If I had any opportunity of teaching the language, I should no doubt have been able to introduce many other improvements; as it is, I have had to rely mainly on the suggestions and corrections kindly sent to me by various teachers and students who have used this book, among whom my especial thanks are due to the Rev. W. F. Moulton, of Cambridge, and Mr. C. Stoffel, of Amsterdam.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,

*October 15, 1884.*



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# GRAMMAR.

THE oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is called 'Old English,' which name will be used throughout in this book, although the name 'Anglo-Saxon' is still often used.

There were several dialects of Old English. This book deals only with the *West-Saxon* dialect in its earliest form.

## SOUNDS.

### VOWELS.

The vowel-letters in Old English had nearly the same values as in Latin. Long vowels were occasionally marked by ('), short vowels being left unmarked. In this book long vowels are marked by (^). The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.) :—

a	as in	mann (G.)	nama ( <i>name</i> ).
ā	„	father	stān ( <i>stone</i> ).
æ	„	man	glæd ( <i>glad</i> ).
ǣ	„		dād ( <i>deed</i> ) <sup>1</sup> .
e	„	été (F.)	ic ete <sup>2</sup> ( <i>I eat</i> ).
ē	„	see (G.)	hē ( <i>he</i> ).
ɛ	„	men	menn ( <i>men</i> ).

<sup>1</sup> Where no key-word is given for a long vowel, it must be pronounced exactly like the corresponding short one, only lengthened.

<sup>2</sup> Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic ( <i>alive</i> ).
ī	„	sieh (G.)	wīn ( <i>wine</i> ).
ie	„	fin	ieldran ( <i>ancestors</i> ).
īe	„		hieran ( <i>hear</i> ).
o	„	beau (F.)	god ( <i>god</i> ).
ō	„	so (G.)	gōd ( <i>good</i> ).
u	„	sou (F.)	sunu ( <i>son</i> ).
ū	„	gut (G.)	nū ( <i>now</i> ).
y	„	vécu (F.)	synn ( <i>sin</i> ).
ȳ	„	grün (G.)	brȳd ( <i>bride</i> ).
ea	=	æ+a	eall ( <i>all</i> ).
ēa	=	ā+a	ēast ( <i>east</i> ).
eo	=	e+o	weorc ( <i>work</i> ).
ēo	=	ē+o	dēop ( <i>deep</i> ).

*e* and *ɛ* are both written *e* in the MSS.

The diphthongs are pronounced with the stress on the first element.

Those who find a difficulty in learning strange vowel-sounds may adopt the following approximate pronunciation:—

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (nāhmāh).
ā	„	father	stān (stahn).
æ	„	man	glæd (glad).
ā	„	there	ār (air).
e, ɛ	„	men	ete (etty), mēnn (men).
ē	„	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	„	fin	cwic ( <i>quick</i> ), ieldran (ildrāhn).
ī, īe	„	see	wīn ( <i>ween</i> ), hieran (heerāhn).
o	„	not	god ( <i>god</i> ).
ō	„	note	gōd ( <i>goad</i> ).
u	„	full	full ( <i>full</i> ).
ū	„	fool	nū (noo).
y	„	fin	synn (zīn).
ȳ	„	see	brȳd ( <i>breed</i> ).
ea	=	ē-āh	eall (ē-āhl).
ēa	=	ai-āh	ēast (ai-āhst).

eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).

The pronunciation given in parentheses is the nearest that can be expressed in English letters as pronounced in Southern English.

### CONSONANTS.

Double consonants must be pronounced double, or long, as in Italian. Thus *sunu* (son) must be distinguished from *sunne* (sun) in the same way as *penny* is distinguished from *penknife*. So also *in* (in) must be distinguished from *inn* (house); noting that in modern English final consonants in accented monosyllables after a short vowel are long, our *in* and *inn* both having the pronunciation of Old English *inn*, not of O. E. *in*.

*c* and *g* had each a *back* (guttural) and a *front* (palatal) pron., which latter is in this book written *č*, *ȝ*.

*c* = *k*, as in *cēne* (bold), *cnāwan* (know).

*č* = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *cirīče* (church), *stycče* (piece), *þenčan* (think).

*g* initially and in the combination *ng* was pron. as in 'get': *gōd* (good), *lang* (long); otherwise (that is, medially and finally after vowels and *l*, *r*) as in German *sagen*: *dagas* (days), *burg* (city), *hālga* (saint).

*ȝ* initially and in the combination *ng* was pronounced *gj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ȝē* (ye), *ȝeorn* (willing), *sprengan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dæg* (day), *wrēgan* (accuse), *hērgian* (ravage). It is possible that *ȝ* in *ge-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *čg* = *gg*: *secgān* (say), *hryčg* (back).

*f* had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer).

**h** initially, as in *hē* (he), had the same sound as now. Everywhere else it had that of Scotch and German *ch* in *loch* :—*hēah* (high), *Wealh* (Welshman), *riht* right). *hw*, as in *hwæt* (what), *hwil* (while), had the sound of our *wh*; and *hl*, *hn*, *hr* differed from *l*, *n*, *r* respectively precisely as *wh* differs from *w*, that is, they were these consonants devoiced, *hl* being nearly the same as Welsh *ll* :—*hlāford* (lord), *hlūd* (loud); *hnappian* (doze), *hnutu* (nut); *hræpe* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

**r** was always a strong trill, as in Scotch :—*rāran* (to raise), *hēr* (here), *word* (word).

**s** had the sound of *z* :—*sēcan* (seek), *swā* (so), *wīs* (wise), *ā·rīsan* (rise); not, of course, in combination with hard consonants, as in *slān* (stone), *fæst* (firm), *rīcian* (rule), or when double, as in *cyssan* (kiss).

**p** had the sound of our *th* (=dh) in *then* :—*pū* (thou), *pīng* (thing), *sōþ* (true), *hēþen* (heathen); except when in combination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thin*, as in *sēþ* (seeks). Note *hæfþ* (has) = *hævdh*.

**w** was fully pronounced wherever written :—*wrītan* (write), *niwe* (new), *sēow* (sowed *pret.*).

### STRESS.

The stress or accent is marked throughout in this book, whenever it is not on the first syllable of a word, by (·) preceding the letter on which the stress begins. Thus *forgiesan* is pronounced with the same stress as that of *forgive*, *andswaru* with that of *answer*.

### PHONOLOGY.

#### VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O. E., the most important of which are *mutation* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*).

The following changes are *mutations* :—

**a . . e:**—mann, *pl.* menn; wand (wound *prt.*), wēndan (to turn).

**ea (=a) . . ie (=e):**—eald (old), ieldra (older); feallan (fall), fielþ (falls).

**ā . . ē:**—blāwan (to blow), blāewþ (bloweth); hāl (sound), hālan (heal).

**u . . y:**—burg (city), *pl.* byrig; trum (strong), trymman (to strengthen).

**o . . y:**—gold, gylden (golden); coss (a kiss), cyssan (to kiss).

**e . . i:**—beran (to bear), bireþ (beareth); cweþan (speak), cwide (speech).

**eo (=e) . . ie (=i):**—heord (herd), hierde (shepherd); ceorfan (cut), cierfþ (cuts).

**u . . o:**—curon (they chose), ge·coren (chosen).

**ā . . y:**—cūþ (known), cīþan (to make known); fūl (soul), a·fylan (defile).

**ō . . ē:**—sōhte (sought *prt.*), sēcan (to seek); fōda (food), fēdan (to feed).

**ēa . . īe:**—hēawan (to hew), hīewþ (hews); tēam (progeny), tieman (teem).

**ēo . . īe:**—stēor (rudder), stīeran (steer); ge·strēon (possession), ges·trīenan (gain).

Before proceeding to gradation, it will be desirable to describe the other most important vowel-relations.

**a, æ, ea.** In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann*, *lang*, *nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a*, *u*, or *o*, as in *dagas* (days), *dagum* (to days), *faran* (go), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r*, *l*, *h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahla* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ* :—*dæg* (day), *dæges* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary).

e before nasals always becomes i: compare *bindan* (to bind), pret. *band*, with *beran* (to bear), pret. *bær*.

e before r (generally followed by a consonant) becomes eo:—*eorþe* (earth), *heorte* (heart). Not in *berstan* (p. 7). Also in other cases:—*seolfor* (silver), *heofon* (heaven).

i before r + cons. becomes ie:—*bierþ* (beareth) contr. from *bireþ*, *hierde* (shepherd) from *heord* (herd), *wiersa* (worse).

ɛ before r, or l + cons. often becomes ie:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bielðo* (boldness) from *beald*, *ielðra* (elder) from *eald*.

By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—

e (i, eo) . . a (æ, ea) . . u (o):—

*bindan* (inf.), *band* (pret.), *bundon* (they bound). *beran* (inf.), *bær* (pret.), *boren* (past partic.). *ceorfan* (cut), *cearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond)=mutation of *band*, *byr-ben* (burden) of *bor-en*.

a (æ, ea) . . ə:—*spræc* (spoke), *spræcon* (they spoke), *spræc* (speech).

a . . ə:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *gefēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

ī . . ə . . i:—*wrītan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, subst.). (*be*)*līfan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *lēfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) . . ēa . . u (o):—*cēosan* (choose), *cēas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ā-līesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *boga* (bow).

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lēgān* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *līgan* (lie), but only to a form \**lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læg*. So also *lbēndan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate \**bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrpen*

(burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ge-boren*. . In the same way *hryre* (fall sb.) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēsan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *fēoll*, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

### CONSONANTS.

*s* becomes *r* in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *gēcoren* from *cēsan*, *wāron* pl. of *wās* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēsan*.

*p* becomes *d* under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *geworden* from *weorpan* (become), *cwāp* (quoth), pl. *cwādon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweban* (infin.).

*r* is often transposed, as in *iernan* (run) from original *\*rinnan* (cp. the subst. *ryne*), *berstan* (burst) from *\*brestan*, *bærst* (burst pret.) from *bræst*, *hors* (horse) from *\*hross*.

The combinations *cæ-*, *gæ-* become *cea-*, *gea-*, as in *ceaſ* (chaff) from *\*cæſ*, *ſcæal* (shall) from *\*ſcæl*, *geaſ* (gave)=*\*gæſ* from *giefan* (cp. *cwāp* from *cweban*), *geat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

*gā-* often becomes *gēa-*, as in *gēaſon* (they gave), with which compare *cwādon* (they said).

*ge-* becomes *gie*, as in *giefan*, *gieldan* (pay) from *\*geſan*, *\*geldan*—cp. *cweban*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *gē-* and *gē* (ye).

When *g* comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes *h*, as in *hē līehþ* (he lies) from *lēogan* (mentiri).

*h* after a consonant is dropt when a vowel follows, the preceding vowel being lengthened, thus *Wealh* (Welshman) has plural *Wēalas*.

### INFLECTIONS.

#### NOUNS.

**Gender.** There are three genders in O.E.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wīf* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-ræden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnes* (righteousness), *sēo bieldeo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-ræden* (allegiance), *sēo scotung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *þæt burg-geat* (city-gate), from *sēo burg* and *þæt geat*. Hence also *se wīf-mann* (woman) is masculine.

The gender of most words can be learnt only by practice, and the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article.

**Strong and Weak.** Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with *n*, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sēo sunne*, genitive sing. *þāre sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dæg*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þæs hūses*, are strong.

**Cases.** There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in *-um*.

## STRONG MASCULINES.

## (1) as-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> stān ( <i>stone</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> stān-as.
<i>Dat.</i> stān-e.	<i>Dat.</i> stān-um.
<i>Gen.</i> stān-es.	<i>Gen.</i> stān-a.

So also *dēl* (part), *cyning* (king), *cildhād* (childhood).

*dæg* (day) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—*dæg*, *dægē*, *dægēs*; *dagas*, *dagum*, *daga*.

Nouns in *-e* have nom. and dat. sing. the same:—*ende*, (*end*), *ende*, *endes*; *endas*, *endum*, *enda*.

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*engel* (angel), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also *nægel* (nail), *þegen* (thane), *ealdor* (prince). Others, such as *æcer* (field), do not contract.

*h* after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in *feorh* (life), *feore*, *feores*. So also in *Wealh* (Welshman), plur. *Wēlas*.

There are other classes which are represented only by a few nouns each.

## (2) e-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lēode* (people), *lēodum*, *lēoda*. So also several names of nations:—*Engle* (English), *Dene* (Danes); *Seaxe* (Saxons), *Mierce* (Mercians), have gen. plur. *Seaxna*, *Miercna*.

## (3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fōt ( <i>foot</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i> fēt.
<i>Dat.</i> fēt.	<i>Dat.</i> fōt-um.
<i>Gen.</i> fōt-es.	<i>Gen.</i> fōt-a.

So also *tōp* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *mēnn*, *mannes*; *mēnn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

<sup>1</sup> Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

## (4) u-nouns.

## SINGULAR.

*Nom.* sun-u (*son*).*Dat.* sun-a.*Gen.* sun-a.

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* sun-a.*Dat.* sun-um.*Gen.* sun-a.So also *wudu* (wood).

## (5) r-nouns (including feminines).

## SINGULAR.

*Nom.* mōdor (*mother*).*Dat.* mēder.*Gen.* mōdor.

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* mōdor.*Dat.* mōdr-um.*Gen.* mōdr-a.So also *brōpor* (brother); *fæder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fæder*, *dehter*.

## (6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

## SINGULAR.

*Nom.* frēond (*friend*).*Dat.* frēond.*Gen.* frēond-es.

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* frēond.*Dat.* frēond-um.*Gen.* frēond-a.So also *fēond* (enemy).Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hēlend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

## STRONG NEUTERS.

## (1) u-plurals.

## SINGULAR.

*Nom.* scip (*ship*).*Dat.* scip-e.*Gen.* scip-es.

## PLURAL.

*Nom.* scip-u.*Dat.* scip-um.*Gen.* scip-a.So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *gēbed* (prayer), *gēwrit* (writing), *gēat* (gate).

*Fæt* (vessel), *fæte*, *fætes*; *fatu*, *fatum*, *fata* (p. 5).

*Rīce* (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces*; *rīcu*, *rīcum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *heorte* and *ēare* (p. 13): *gēþēode* (language), *styccē* (piece).

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted:—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofles*, *dēoflu*. So also *wāpen* (weapon), *mynster* (monastery), *wundor* (wonder).

### (2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hūs</i> ( <i>house</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>hūs.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>hūs-e.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>hūs-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>hūs-es.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>hūs-a.</i>

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folk* (nation), *wīf* (woman).

*Feoh* (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo*:—*feoh*, *fēo*, *fēos*. So also *bleoh* (colour).

## STRONG FEMININES.

### (1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	<i>ȝief-u</i> ( <i>gift</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ȝief-a.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ȝief-e.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ȝief-a.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ȝief-e.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ȝief-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ȝief-e.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ȝief-ena.</i>

So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) has in the sing. *duru*, *duru*, *dura*, *dura*, gen. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (b).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
(b) <i>Nom.</i>	<i>spræc</i> ( <i>speech</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>spræc-a.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>spræc-e.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>spræc-a.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>spræc-e.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>spræc-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>spræc-e.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>spræc-a.</i>

So also *stræt* (street), *sorg* (sorrow). Some have the acc. sing. the same as the nom., such as *dæd*, *hand*, *miht*.

Those in *-ol*, *-er*, *-or*, &c. contract:—*sāwol* (soul), *sāwle*, *sāwla*, *sāwlum*. So also *ceaster* (city), *hlædder* (ladder).

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrþen* (burden), *byrþenne*. So also those in *-ræden*, such as *hierdræden* (guardianship). Those in *-nes* also double the *s* in inflection: *gōdnes* (goodness), *gōdnesse*.

### (2) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bōc</i> ( <i>book</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bēc.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bēc.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bōc-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bēc.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bōc-a.</i>

*Burg* (city), *byriḡ*, *burge*; *byriḡ*, *burgum*, *burga*.

### (3) Indeclinable.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bielde</i> ( <i>boldness</i> ).
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bielde.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bielde.</i>

So also *ielde* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

## WEAK MASCULINES.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>nam-a</i> ( <i>name</i> ).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>nam-an.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>nam-an.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>nam-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>nam-an.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>nam-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>nam-an.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>nam-ena.</i>

So also all nouns in *-a* :—*ȝefēra* (companion), *guma* (man), *ȝelēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural. *ȝeſēa* (joy) is contracted throughout :—*ȝefēa*, *ȝefēan*.

## WEAK NEUTERS.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ēag-e ( <i>eye</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i>	ēag-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	ēag-an.
<i>Gen.</i>	ēag-an.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	ēag-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	ēag-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	ēag-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	ēag-ena.

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

## WEAK FEMININES.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	sunn-e ( <i>sun</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i>	sunn-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	sunn-an.
<i>Gen.</i>	sunn-an.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	sunn-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	sunn-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	sunn-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	sunn-ena.

So also *cirice* (church), *fēmne* (virgin), *heorte* (heart).

*Lēo* (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

## PROPER NAMES.

Native names of persons are declined like other nouns :—*Ælfred*, gen. *Ælfredes*, dat. *Ælfrede*; *Ēad-burg* (fem.), gen. *Ēadburge*, &c.

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used

somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cyrus*, gen. *Cyres*, acc. *Cyrum*, dat. *Cyrum* (*þām cyninge Cyrum*).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cent* (Kent), *Germānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Engla-land* (land of the English, England), *Israhēla-þēod* (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as *Scot-land*, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—*on Ēast-englum*=in East-anglia, lit. ‘among the East-anglians.’ So also *on Angel-cynne*=in England, lit. ‘among the English race,’ more accurately expressed by *Angelcynnes land*.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find *on Cent*, *tō Hierusalēm*.

*Germānia*, *Asia*, and other foreign names in *-a* take *-e* in the oblique cases, thus gen. *Germānie*.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak inflection. In the masc. and neut. sing. they have an *instrumental* case, for which in the fem. and plur., and in the weak inflection the dative is used.

### STRONG ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a short syllable before the endings take *-u* in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.

## SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	<i>cwic</i> ( <i>alive</i> ),	<i>cwic</i> ,	<i>cwic-u</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>cwic-ne</i> ,	<i>cwic</i> ,	<i>cwic-e</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cwic-um</i> ,	<i>cwic-um</i> ,	<i>cwic-re</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cwic-es</i> ,	<i>cwic-es</i> ,	<i>cwic-re</i> .
<i>Instr.</i>	<i>cwic-e</i> ,	<i>cwic-e</i> .	( <i>cwicre</i> ).

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>cwic-e</i> ,	<i>cwic-u</i> ,	<i>cwic-e</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>		<i>cwic-um</i> .	
<i>Gen.</i>		<i>cwic-ra</i> .	

So also *sum* (*some*), *færlic* (*dangerous*).

Those with *æ*, such as *glæd* (*glad*), change it to *a* in dat. *gladum*, &c.

Those in *-e*, such as *blīþe* (*glad*), drop it in all inflections:—*blīþne*, *blīþu*, *blīþre*.

Those in *-ig*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or* often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in *hāliȝ* (*holy*), *hālges*, *hālgum*; *miȝel* (*great*), *miȝlu*, *miȝle*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāliȝne*, *miȝelne*, *miȝelra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *gearu* (*ready*), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*gearwes*, *gearwe*.

Adjectives with long syllable before the endings drop the *u* of the fem. and neuter:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(b) <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>gōd</i> ( <i>good</i> ),	<i>gōd</i> ,	<i>gōd</i> .
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>gōde</i> ,	<i>gōd</i> ,	<i>gōde</i> .

*Fēa* (*few*) has only the plural inflections, dat. *fēam*, gen. *fēara*.

*Hēah* (*high*) drops its second *h* in inflection and contracts:—*hēare*, nom. pl. *hēa*, dat. *hēam*, acc. sing. masc. *hēanne*.

*Fela* (*many*) is indeclinable.

## WEAK ADJECTIVES.

The weak inflections of adjectives agree exactly with the noun ones:—

## SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	gōd-a,	gōd-e,	gōd-e.
<i>Acc.</i>	gōd-an,	gōd-e,	gōd-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	gōd-an,	gōd-an,	gōd-an.
<i>Gen.</i>	gōd-an,	gōd-an,	gōd-an.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	gōd-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	gōd-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	gōd-ena.

The vowel- and consonant-changes are as in the strong declension.

## COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective:—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc.; *māre* (famous), *mārra*. The superlative is formed by adding *-ost*, and may be either weak or strong:—*lēofost* (dearest).

The following form their comparisons with mutation, with superlative in *-est* (the forms in parentheses are adverbs):—

eald ( <i>old</i> ),	ieldra,	ieldest.
lang ( <i>long</i> ),	lēngra	lēngest.
nēah ( <i>near</i> ),	(nēar),	nīehst.

The following show different roots:—

gōd ( <i>good</i> ),	bētera,	bētst.
yfel ( <i>evil</i> ),	wiersa,	wierrest.
mičel ( <i>great</i> ),	māra (mā),	māest.
lýtel ( <i>little</i> ),	lāssa (lās),	lāest.

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs:—

ār ( <i>formerly</i> ),	ārra (āror),	ārest.
fore ( <i>before</i> ),	...	forma, fyrmest.
ūt ( <i>out</i> ),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

## NUMERALS.

## CARDINAL.

ān,	<i>one.</i>
twā,	<i>two.</i>
þrēo,	<i>three.</i>
feower,	<i>four.</i>
fif,	<i>five.</i>
siex,	<i>six.</i>
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>
tīen,	<i>ten.</i>
ēndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>
twēlf,	<i>twelve.</i>
þrēo-tīene,	<i>thirteen.</i>
feower-tīene,	<i>fourteen.</i>
fif-tīene,	<i>fifteen.</i>
siex-tīene,	<i>sixteen.</i>
seofon-tīene,	<i>seventeen.</i>
eahta-tīene,	<i>eighteen.</i>
nigon-tīene,	<i>nineteen.</i>
twēn-tīg,	<i>twenty.</i>
þri-tīg,	<i>thirty.</i>
feower-tīg,	<i>forty.</i>
fif-tīg,	<i>fifty.</i>
siex-tīg,	<i>sixty.</i>

## ORDINAL.

forma ( <i>first</i> ).
ōþer.
þridda.
feorþa.
fif-ta.
siex-ta.
seofoþa.
eahtoþa.
nigoþa.
tēoþa.
ēndlyf-ta.
twēlf-ta.
þrēo-tēoþa.

## CARDINAL.

hund-·sefon-tiġ,	seventy.
hund-·eahta-tiġ,	eighty.
hund-·nigon-tiġ,	ninety.
hund	
hund-·tēontiġ,	hundred.
hund-·ęndlusontiġ,	hundred and ten.
hund-·twēltiġ,	hundred and twenty.
þūsend,	thousand.

*Ān* is declined like other adjectives.

*Twā* is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<u>twēgen,</u>	<u>twā,</u>	<u>twā.</u>
<i>Dat.</i>		twāēm.	
<i>Gen.</i>		twēgrā.	

So also *bēgen* (both), *bā*, *bāēm*, *bēgrā*.

*þrēo* is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<u>þrēie,</u>	<u>þrēo,</u>	<u>þrēo.</u>
<i>Dat.</i>		þrim.	
<i>Gen.</i>		þrēora.	

The others up to *twētiġ* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tiġ* are sometimes declined like neuter nouns, sometimes like adjectives, and are often left undeclined. When not made into adjectives they govern the genitive.

*Hund* and *þūsend* are either declined as neuters or left undeclined, always taking a genitive :—*eahta hund mīla* (eight hundred miles), *feōwer þūsend wera* (four thousand men).

Units are always put before tens :—*ān* and *twētiġ* (twenty-one).

The ordinals are always weak, except *öþer*, which is always strong.

## PRONOUNS.

## PERSONAL.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ic ( <i>I</i> ),	þū ( <i>thou</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Dat.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Gen.</i>	mīn,	þīn.

## DUAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wit ( <i>we two</i> ),	git ( <i>ye two</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Dat.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Gen.</i>	uncer,	incer.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wē ( <i>we</i> ),	gē ( <i>ye</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Dat.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Gen.</i>	ūre,	ēower.

## SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	hē ( <i>he</i> ),	hit ( <i>it</i> ),	hēo ( <i>she</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i>	hine,	hit,	hīe.
<i>Dat.</i>	him,	him,	hiere.
<i>Gen.</i>	his,	his,	hiere.

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	hīe ( <i>they</i> ).
<i>Dat.</i>	him.
<i>Gen.</i>	hiera.

There are no reflexive pronouns in O. E., and the ordinary

personal pronouns are used instead:—*hīe gēsamnodon hīe* (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ā·bædon him wif* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wýsc̄ton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

### POSSESSIVE.

*Mīn* (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its), *hiere* (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

### INTERROGATIVE.

Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i> hwā ( <i>who</i> ),	hwæt ( <i>what</i> ).
<i>Acc.</i> hwone,	hwæt.
<i>Dat.</i> hwām,	hwām.
<i>Gen.</i> hwæs,	hwæs.
<i>Instr.</i> hwȳ,	hwȳ.

*Hwēlc* (which) is declined like a strong adjective: it is used both as a noun and an adjective.

### DEMONSTRATIVE.

#### SINGULAR.

Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i> se ( <i>that, the</i> ),	þæt,	seō.
<i>Acc.</i> þone,	þæt,	þā.
<i>Dat.</i> þām,	þām,	þāre.
<i>Gen.</i> þæs,	þæs,	þære.
<i>Instr.</i> þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þāre).

#### PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þām.
<i>Gen.</i>	þāra

*Se* is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun :—*hē gēhīerþ mīn word, and wyrčþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Se* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

## SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þes ( <i>this</i> ),	þis,	þeos.
<i>Acc.</i>	þisne,	þis,	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum,	þissum,	þisse.
<i>Gen.</i>	þisses,	þisses,	þisse.
<i>Instr.</i>	þys,	þys,	(þisse).

## PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum.
<i>Gen.</i>	þissa.

Other demonstratives, which are used both as nouns and as adjectives, are *se ilca* (same), which is always weak, *swelc* (such), which is always strong.

## RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ālc þāra þe þās mīn word gēhīerþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *se*, which is declined :—*se þe* = who, masc., *seō þe*, fem., &c. *Se* alone is also used as a relative :—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic gēcēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen); sometimes in the sense of 'he who' :—*hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is* (here thou hast that which is thine).

## INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus :—*swā hwā swā, swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever),

*An* and *sum* (some) are used in an indefinite sense:—*an mann*, *sum mann*=‘a certain man,’ hence ‘a man.’ But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

*Ælc* (each), *æniġ* (any), *næniġ* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

*Öper* (other) is always strong:—*þā öbre menn*.

*Man*, another form of *mann*, is often used in the indefinite sense of ‘one,’ French *on*:—*his brōþor Horsan man of slōg* (they killed his brother Horsa).

## VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs in O. E., *strong* and *weak*. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected mainly by means of vowel-gradation, that of weak verbs by the addition of *d* (-ode, -ede, -de) to the root-syllable.

The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *bindan* (bind), which will serve to show the endings which are common to all verbs:—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. bind-e, 2. bind-est, bintst, 3. bind-eþ, bint,	bind-e. bind-e. bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. band, 2. bund-e, 3. band,	bund-e. bund-e. bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind;	
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ.	
		<i>Infin.</i> bind-an.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	bind-ende;	þe-bund-en.
	<i>Gerund.</i> tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binda* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after

the verb :—*wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *bindē wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ!* (go plur.), but *gā gē!* (go ye).

The present participle may be declined like an adjective. Its declension when used as a noun is given above, p. 10.

The past participle generally prefixes *gē-*, as in *gebunden*, *genumen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *gehīeran* (hear), *gehīered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *gē* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *forgīefan* (forgive) has the past participle *forgīefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form *hāt-te* from *hātan* (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called':—*se munuc hāttele Abbo* (the monk's name was Abbo).

### STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. (*ic band*, *wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*bū bunde*, *ic bunde*, *wē bunden*.)

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of the pres. indic. often mutate the root-vowel, thus :—

a becomes e as in (hē) stēnt from standan (stand).

ea	„	ie	„	fielþ	„	feallan (fall).
ē	„	i	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan (say).
eo	„	ie	„	wierþ	„	weorþan (happen).
ā	„	ā	„	hātt	„	hātan (command).
ō	„	ē	„	grēwþ	„	grōwan (grow).
ēa	„	īe	„	hīewþ	„	hēawan (hew).
ēo	„	īe	„	čīest	„	čēosan (choose).
ū	„	ȳ	„	lȳcþ	„	lūcan (close).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eþ*, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes:—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lætt	from	lætan (let).
-deþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	bīdan (wait).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan (pray).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan (say).
-seþ	„	-st	„	cīest	„	cēosan (choose).
-ndeþ	„	-nt	„	bint	„	bindan (bind).

Double consonants become single, as in *hē fieþ* from *feallan*.

Before the *-st* of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in *þū cwiþt* from *cweþan*, *þū cīest* from *cēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *þū bintst* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *þ* and *d*, *g* and *h*, see p. 7.

Some verbs, such as *sēon* (see), drop the *h* and contract before most inflections beginning with a vowel:—*ic sēo*, *wē sēoþ*, *tō sēonne*; but *hē sihþ*.

There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the different formation of their preterites. The following lists comprise all the strong verbs that occur in the texts given in this book, together with several others of the commoner ones.

### I. ‘Fall’-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.

## (a) ēo-preterites.

ea :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
feallan ( <i>fall</i> )	fielþ	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
healdan ( <i>hold</i> )	hielt	hēold	hēoldon	healden
wealdan ( <i>wield</i> )	wielt	wēold	wēoldon	wealden
weaxan ( <i>grow</i> )	wixt	wēox	wēoxon	weaxen

ā :—

blāwan ( <i>blow</i> )	blæwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan ( <i>know</i> )	cnæwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan ( <i>sow</i> )	sæwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē :—

wēpan ( <i>weep</i> )	wēpþ	wēop	wēopon	wōpen
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*Wēpan* has really a weak present (p. 30) with mutation (the original ī re-appearing in the past partic.), but it makes no difference in the inflection.

ō :—

flōwan ( <i>flow</i> )	flēwþ	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
grōwan ( <i>grow</i> )	grēwþ	grēow	grēowon	grōwen
rōwan ( <i>row</i> )	rēwþ	rēow	rēowon	rōwen

ēa :—

bēatan ( <i>beat</i> )	bētt	bēot	bēoton	bēaten
hēawan ( <i>hew</i> )	hēwþ	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
hlēapan ( <i>leap</i> )	hlēpþ	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

## (b) ēo-preterites.

ā :—

hātan ( <i>command</i> )	hātt	hēt	hēton	hāten
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ē :—

lātan ( <i>let</i> )	lātt	lēt	lēton	lāten
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ō :—

fōn ( <i>seize</i> )	fēhþ	fēng	fēngon	fangen
hōn ( <i>hang</i> )	hēhþ	hēng	hēngon	hangen

## II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *ɛ* (*ie*). *ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swērian* is irregular.

**a:**—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD. PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
faran ( <i>go</i> )	færþ	fōr	fōron	faren
sacan ( <i>quarrel</i> )	sæcþ	sōc	sōcon	sacen
scakan ( <i>shake</i> )	scæcþ	scōc	scōcon	scacen
standan ( <i>stand</i> )	stēnt	stōd	stōdon	standen

The following shows contraction of original *ea* :—

slēan ( <i>strike</i> )	sliehþ	slōg	slōgon	slægen
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**ɛ:**—

hēbban ( <i>lift</i> )	hēfþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
sčieppan ( <i>create</i> )	sčiepþ	scōp	scōpon	scaben
swērian ( <i>swear</i> )	swēreþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hēfe* and *swēre*, like that of *wēnian* (p. 32). *Swērian* has indic. *swērige*, *swērest*, like *wēnian*; *hēbban* has *hēbbe*, *hēfst*, &c. like *hēran* (p. 30).

## III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

*I* (*ie*, *e*, *eo*) followed by two consonants, one or both of which is nearly always a liquid (*l*, *r*) or nasal (*m*, *n*) in the infin., *a* (*æ*, *ea*) in pret. sing., *u* in pret. pl., *u* (*o*) in ptc. pret. *Findan* has a weak preterite.

**i:**—

bindan ( <i>bind</i> )	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan ( <i>drink</i> )	drincþ	dranc	druncon	druncen
findan ( <i>find</i> )	fint	funde	fundon	funden
gieldan ( <i>pay</i> )	gielt	géald	guldon	golden
(on)ginnan ( <i>begin</i> )	-ginþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
grindan ( <i>grind</i> )	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan ( <i>run</i> ) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ge-limpan ( <i>happen</i> )	-limpþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrincan ( <i>shrink</i> )	scrincþ	scranc	scruncn	scruncen
springan ( <i>spring</i> )	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan ( <i>toil</i> )	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan ( <i>wind</i> )	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan ( <i>fight</i> )	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—

berstan ( <i>burst</i> )	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
bregdan ( <i>pull</i> )	...	brægd	brugdon	brogden
delfan ( <i>dig</i> )	dilfþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan ( <i>die</i> )	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

eo:—

beorgan ( <i>protect</i> )	bierhþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan ( <i>burn</i> ) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ceorfan ( <i>cut</i> )	ciersþ	cearf	curfon	corfen
feohtan ( <i>fight</i> )	fieht	feaht	fuhton	fohten
weorpan ( <i>throw</i> )	wierpþ	wearp	wurpon	worpen
weorþan ( <i>become</i> )	wierþ	wearþ	wurdon	worden

## IV. ‘Bear’-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in *brecan* the liquid precedes the vowel. *A* (*æ*) in pret. sing., *ā* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—

niman ( <i>take</i> )	nimþ	nam	nāmon	numen
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e:—

beran ( <i>bear</i> )	bierþ	bær	bāron	boren
brecan ( <i>break</i> )	bricþ	bræc	brācon	brocen
sčeran ( <i>shear</i> )	sčierþ	sčear	sčēaron	scoren
stelan ( <i>steal</i> )	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran ( <i>tear</i> )	..	tær	tāron	toren

## u:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cuman ( <i>come</i> )	cymþ	cōm	cōmon	cumen

## V. 'Give'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*, *eo*, *ie*) followed by single consonants, which are not liquids or nasals. This class differs from the last only in the ptc. pret. which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

## e:—

cweþan ( <i>say</i> )	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwēdon	cweden
etan ( <i>eat</i> )	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan ( <i>speak</i> )	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan ( <i>avenge</i> )	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

## i:—

biddan ( <i>pray</i> )	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
ličgan ( <i>lie</i> )	liþ	læg	lægon	legen
sittan ( <i>sit</i> )	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicgan ( <i>receive</i> )	þigeþ	þeah	þægon	þegeñ

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *sit*, *þige*. Their *i*s are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

## ie:—

giefan ( <i>give</i> )	giefþ	geaf	gēafon	giefen
(on)gietan ( <i>understand</i> )	-giett	-geat	-gēaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

sēon ( <i>see</i> )	sihþ	seah	sāwon	sewen
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## VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ī*, with pret. sing. in *ā*, pl. *i*, ptc. pret. *i*.

bīdan ( <i>wait</i> )	bīt	bād	bīdon	bīden
bītan ( <i>bite</i> )	bīt	bāt	bīton	bīten
drīfan ( <i>drive</i> )	drīþþ	drāf	drīfon	drīfen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
(be)lifan ( <i>remain</i> )	-lifþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lisen
rīdan ( <i>ride</i> )	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan ( <i>reap</i> )	rīpþ	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan ( <i>rise</i> )	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
scīnan ( <i>shine</i> )	scīnþ	scān	scīnon	scīnen
snīþan ( <i>cut</i> )	snīþþ	snāþ	snidon	sniden
stīgan ( <i>ascend</i> )	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stīgen
(be)swīcan ( <i>deceive</i> )	-swicþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ge·wītan ( <i>depart</i> )	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wrītan ( <i>write</i> )	wrītt	wrāt	writon	writen

### VII. ‘Choose’-conjugation.

Verbs in *ēo* and *ū*, with pret. sing. *ēa*, pl. *u*, ptc. pret. *o*.  
*Flēon* and *tēon* contract.

bēodan ( <i>offer</i> )	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan ( <i>break</i> )	briett	brēat	bruton	broten
céosan ( <i>choose</i> )	ciest	céas	curon	coren
flēogan ( <i>fly</i> )	flīehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon ( <i>flee</i> )	flīehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan ( <i>float</i> )	flīett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan ( <i>fall</i> )	hrīest	hrēas	hruron	hroren
hrēowan ( <i>rue</i> )	hrīewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
forlēosan ( <i>lose</i> )	-līest	-lēas	-luron	-loren
scēotan ( <i>shoot</i> )	scīett	scēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan ( <i>smoke</i> )	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon ( <i>pull</i> )	tīehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-þrēotan ( <i>fail</i> )	-þriett	-þrēat	-þruron	-þroten

ū :—

brūcan ( <i>enjoy</i> )	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan ( <i>bow</i> )	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan ( <i>lock</i> )	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan ( <i>bow</i> )	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan ( <i>push</i> )	scȳfþ	scēaf	scufon	scofen

## WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hieran, hierde*, ‘hear’); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*wenian, wenede*, ‘wean’); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian, lufode*, ‘love’). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

This class of weak verbs has the same endings as the strong verbs, except in the pret. and past partic., which are formed by adding *-de* and *-ed* respectively, with the following consonant changes.

-ndde	becomes	-nde	as in	<i>sēnde</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>sēndan</i> ( <i>send</i> ).
-lldde	„	-lde	„	<i>fylde</i>	„	<i>fyllan</i> ( <i>fill</i> ).
-tde	„	-tte	„	<i>mētte</i>	„	<i>mētan</i> ( <i>find</i> ).
-pde	„	-pte	„	<i>dypte</i>	„	<i>dyppan</i> ( <i>dip</i> ).
-cde	„	-hte	„	<i>tāhte</i>	„	<i>tācan</i> ( <i>show</i> ).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd*, *mētt*, *tāht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fylled*, *dypped*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fylled*, plur. *fylde*; *hiered*, *hierde*.

The 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. ind. are contracted as in the strong verbs.

## (a) ‘Hear’-class.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sing.	1. <i>hier-e</i> ( <i>hear</i> ),	<i>hier-e.</i>
	2. <i>hier-st</i> ,	<i>hier-e.</i>
	3. <i>hier-þ</i> ,	<i>hier-e.</i>
plur.	<i>hier-ap</i> ,	<i>hier-en.</i>

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. hīer-de, 2. hīer-dest, 3. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-don,	hīer-den.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	hīer;	<i>plur.</i> hīer-aþ.
		<i>Infin.</i> hīer-an.
<i>Ptc. pres.</i>	hīer-ende;	<i>pret.</i> hīer-ed.
		<i>Gerund.</i> tō hīer-enne.

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt-íewan ( <i>show</i> )	-íewþ	-íewde	-íewed.
cýþan ( <i>make known</i> )	cýþþ	cýþde	cýþed, cýdd
fyllan ( <i>fill</i> )	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)lāčan ( <i>approach</i> )	-lāčþ	-lāhte	-lāht
lādan ( <i>lead</i> )	lātt	lādde	lādd
lēc̄gan ( <i>lay</i> )	lēgþ	lēgde	lēgd
gē-liefan ( <i>believe</i> )	-liefþ	-liefde	-liefed
nēmnan ( <i>name</i> )	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan ( <i>send</i> )	sēnt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan ( <i>set</i> )	sētt	sētte	sētt
smēan ( <i>consider</i> )	smēaþ	smēade	smēad
tāčan ( <i>show</i> )	tāčþ	tāhte	tāht
wēndan ( <i>turn</i> )	wēnt	wēnde	wēnd

(b) ‘Seek’-class.

In this class the mutated vowels lose their mutation in the preterite and past partic., besides undergoing other changes in some verbs.

Those in double consonants (and *cg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*selle*, *sēlst*, *sēlb*; *sēc̄ge*, *sēḡst*, *sēḡþ*; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*sēle*, *sēge*, *byḡe*, &c.

e :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cwēllan ( <i>kill</i> )	cwēlp	cwealde	cweald
rēc̄an ( <i>tell</i> )	rēc̄p	reahte	reaht
sēc̄gan ( <i>say</i> )	sēḡp	sæḡde	sæḡd
sēllan ( <i>give</i> )	sēlp	sealde	seald
wēc̄can ( <i>wake</i> )	wēc̄p	weahste	weaht
þēn̄can ( <i>think</i> )	þēn̄cp	þōhste	þōht

i :—

bringan ( <i>bring</i> )	bringp	brōhste	brōht
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y :—

byc̄gan ( <i>buy</i> )	byḡp	bohste	boht
þyn̄can ( <i>appear</i> )	þyn̄cp	þūhste	þūht
wyr̄can ( <i>work</i> )	wyr̄cp	worhste	worht

ē :—

rēcan ( <i>care</i> )	rēcp	rōhste	rōht
sēcan ( <i>seek</i> )	sēcp	sōhste	sōht

## II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

## INDICATIVE.

Pres. sing. 1. wēn-īgē (*wean*),

2. wēn-est,

3. wēn-ēp,

plur. wēn-īap,

Pret. sing. 1. wēn-edē,

2. wēn-edēst,

3. wēn-edē,

plur. wēn-edon,

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

wēn-īgē.

wēn-īgē.

wēn-īgē.

wēn-īen.

wēn-edē.

wēn-edē.

wēn-edē.

wēn-edēn.

Imper. wēn-e, wēn-īap. Inf. wēn-ian.

Partic. pres. wēn-īende; pret. wēn-ed.

Gerund. tō wēn-īenne.



So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *ferian* (carry), *werian* (defend), *gebyrian* (befit). There are not many of them.

### III. 'Love'-conjugation.

#### INDICATIVE.

*Pres. sing.* 1. luf-iȝe (*love*),

2. luf-ast,

3. luf-aþ,

*plur.* luf-iɑþ,

*Pret. sing.* 1. luf-ode,

2. luf-odest,

3. luf-ode,

*plur.* luf-odon,

*Imper.* luf-a, luf-iɑþ. *Infin.* luf-ian.

*Partic. pres.* luf-iende : *pret.* luf-od. *Gerund.* tō luf-ienne.

So also *āscian* (ask), *macian* (make), *weorþian* (honour), and many others.

#### Irregularities.

Some verbs are conjugated partly after I, partly after III. Such are *habban* (have) and *libban* (live).

*Habban* has pres. indic. *hæbbe*, *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; *habbaþ*, subj. *hæbbe*, *hæbben*, pret. *hæfde*, imper. *hafa*, *habbaþ*, particc. *habbende*, *hæfd*.

*Libban* has pres. *libbe*, *leofast*, *leofaþ*; *libbaþ*, subj. *libbe*, pret. *leofode*, imper. *leofa*, *libbaþ*, particc. *libbende*, *lifende*; *leofod*.

*Fetian* (fetch) has pret. *fette*.

#### STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in *t*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i> 1. wāt ( <i>know</i> ),	wite.
2. wāst,	wite.
3. wāt,	wite.
<i>plur.</i> witon,	witen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wiste.
<i>Imper.</i> wite, witab.	<i>Infin.</i> witan.
<i>Partic. pres.</i> witende; <i>pret.</i> witen.	

The other most important weak-strong verbs are given below in the 1st and 2nd sing. pres. indic., in the plur. indic., in the pret., in the infin. and partic. pret. Of several the last two forms are doubtful, or do not exist.

Āh (*possess*), āge, āgon; āhte; āgen (*only as adjective*)<sup>1</sup>.

Cann (*know*) canst, cunnon; cūþe; cunnan; cūþ (*only as adjective*.)

Dearr (*dare*), durre, durron; dorste.

GeVman (*remember*), -manst; -munde; -munan.

Mæg (*can*), miht, magon, mæge (*subj.*); mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton; mōste.

- Sceal (*shall*), sceaſt, sculon, scyle (*subj.*); scolde.

þearf (*need*), þurfon, þyrfe (*subj.*); þorſte; þurfan.

#### ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) Willan (*will*) shows a mixture of subj. forms in the pres. indic. sing. :—

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i> 1. wile,	wile.
2. wilt,	wile.
3. wile,	wile.
<i>plur.</i> willab,	wilen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wolde, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So also nāh = ne (not) āh.

Similarly *nyllan* (will not) :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle, 2. nylt, 3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllaþ,	nylen.
<i>Pret.</i>	nolde, etc.	

(2) *Wesan (be).*

	INDICATIVE.	- SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. eom ; bēo, 2. eart ; bist. 3. is ; biþ,	sīe ; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind ; bēoþ.	sīen ; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs, 2. wāre, 3. wæs,	wāre.
<i>plur.</i>	wāron,	wāren.

*Imper.* wes, wesāþ ; bēo, bēoþ. *Infin.* wesan ; bēon.  
*Partic. pres.* wesende.

The contracted negative forms are :—*neom*, *neart*, *nis* ;  
*næs*, *nāre*, *nāron* ; *nāre*, *nāren*.

(3) *Dōn (do).*

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō. 2. dēst, 3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	
	<i>Imper.</i> dō, dōþ. <i>Infin.</i> dōn. <i>Partic. pres.</i> dōnde ; <i>pret.</i> gē·dōn.	

(4) Gān (*go*).

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gāest,	gā.
	3. gāþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode.
	<i>Imper.</i> gā, gāþ. <i>Infin.</i> gān.	
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	gangende ; <i>pret.</i> ge·gān.	

## DERIVATION.

## PREFIXES.

The following are the most important prefixes, some of which are *verbal*, being confined to verbs and words formed directly from them; some *nominal*, being confined to nouns and adjectives.

ā- (1) originally 'forth,' 'away,' as in *ā·rīsan*, 'rise forth,' 'arise'; *ā·faran*, 'go away,' 'depart'; but generally only intensive, as in *ā·cwēllan* (kill), *ā·hrēosan* (fall).

(2)= 'ever' in pronouns and particles, where it gives an indefinite sense, as in *ā-hwār* (anywhere), *ā-wiht* (anything).

āg- from *ā-ge-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *āg-hwēlc* (each), *āgþer=āg-hwāþer* (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be·sēttan* (beset, surround), *be·scieran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *be·þēnčan* (consider) from *þēnčan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be·hēafdian* (behead). In some words, such as *be·cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

**for-** (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *for-dōn* (destroy), *for-weorðan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensitive, as in *for-brēotan* (break up, break), *for-scrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *for-sēon* (despise), or negatives, as in *for-bēo-dan* (forbid).

**ge-** originally meant 'together,' as in *gefēra* (fellow-traveller, companion) from *fēran* (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in *ge-gān* (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' *ge-winnan* (win) from *winnan* (fight). Hence generally prefixed to *hīeran* and *sēon*, *ge-hīeran* and *ge-sēon* strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—*ge-lufod*= 'completely loved.'

**mis-**= 'mis,' as in *mis-dēd* (misdeed).

**n-**= *ne* (not), as in *nā* (not), literally 'never,' *nēfre* (never), *næs* (was not)= *ne wæs*.

**on-** as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *on-lūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *on-ġinnan* (begin).

**or-**, literally 'out of,' is privative, as in *orsorg* (unconcerned) from *sorg* (sorrow).

**tō-** as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *tō* (which occurs in *tō-gædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tō-berstan* (burst asunder), *tō-bregðan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tō-cwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

**un-** negatives, as in *un-ġesēlig* (unhappy).

## ENDINGS.

## (a) NOUNS.

*Personal.*

**-end**, from the present participle *-ende*, = ' -er': — *Hælend* (healer, Saviour), *būend* (dweller).

**-ere** = ' -er': — *sāwre* (sower), *mynetere* (money-changer, minter) from *mynet* (coin).

**-ing**, patronymic, *æbeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æbele* (noble).

*Abstract.*

**-nes**, fem. from adjectives : — *gōd-nes* (goodness), *rihtwīs-nes* (righteousness).

**-uþ, -þo**, fem., generally from adjectives : — *gēogub* (youth), *strenghþo* (strength) from *strang*.

**-ung**, fem. from verbs : — *scotung* (shooting, shot), *hērgung* (ravaging), from *scotian*, *hērgian*.

The following are also independent words : —

**-dōm**, masc. : — *wīs-dōm* (wisdom), *þēow-dōm* (servitude).

**-hād**, masc. : — *cild-hād* (childhood).

**-rāden**, fem. : — *ge-cwid-rāden* (agreement) from *cwide* (speech); *mann-rāden* (allegiance).

**-scīpe**, masc. : — *frēond-scīpe* (friendship). Concrete in *wāter-scīpe* (piece of water, water).

## (b) ADJECTIVES.

**-en**, with mutation, denotes ' material,' ' belonging to ' : — *gylden* (golden), *stānen* (of stone), *hāben* (heathen) from *hāb* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

**-feald** = ' -fold': — *hund-feald* (hundred-fold).

**-ig** : — *miht-ig* (mighty); *hāl-ig* (holy) from *hāl* (whole).

**-isc**, with mutation:—*Englisc* (English) from *Angel*; *menn-isc* (human) from *mann*.

**-ol**:—*swic-ol* (deceitful).

**-iht**, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stān-iht*. (stony).

**-sum**=‘some’:—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words:—

**-fæst**:—*sōb-fæst* (truthful).

**-full**:—*sorg-full* (sorrowful), *ge-lēaf-full* (believing, pious).

**-lēas**=‘-less’:—*ār-lēas* (dishonoured, wicked).

**-lic** (cp. *ge-līc*) =‘-ly’:—*folc-lic* (popular), *heofon-lic* (heavenly).

**-weard**=‘-ward’:—*sūþan-weard* (southward).

### VERBS.

**-lēcan**:—*ān-lēcan* (unite), *geþwār-lēcan* (agree).

### ADVERBS.

**-e**, the regular adverb-termination:—*lange* (long), *ge-līcē* (similarly) from *lang*, *ge-līc*. Sometimes **-līce** (from **-lic**) is used to form adverbs, as *blīþe-līce* (gladly) from *blīþe*.

### DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

Many abstract words are formed from present participles (often in a passive sense) and past participles (often in an active sense):—

**-nes**:—*forȝiefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ge-reced-nes* (narrative), *welwillend-nes* (benevolence).

**-lic**:—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

**-līce**:—*welwillend-līce* (benevolently).

## SYNTAX.

## GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter:—*hīe gē samnodon hīe, ealle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn .. and þā hīe blīþost wāron ..* (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women .. and when they were most merry ..). Here *blīþost* is in the neuter plur.

## CASES.

**Accusative.** Some verbs of asking (a question) and requesting, together with *lāran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing:—*hīe hīne ne dorston ānīg þīng āscian* (they durst not ask him anything); *wē magon ēow rād gēlēran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time: *hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne dæg īde?* (why stand ye here all the day idle?)

**Dative.** The dative in Old E. is of two kinds, (1) the dative proper, and (2) the instrumental dative, interchanging with the regular instrumental. It is not always easy to separate the two.

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde ālcum ānne þēning* (he gave each a penny); *addressing*, as in *ic ēow sēcge* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord); but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne tēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him līefan* (they would not allow

them to do so); *þām rēþum s̄t̄erde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycgāþ ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hē gesōhton Bretene Breitum tō fultume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clipode Cr̄ist him tō fultume* (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of *nearness, likeness, &c.* :—*Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him ge-hēndost wās* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is ge-līc þām mangere þe sōhte þāt gōde mēregrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē ge-ēndode yſtum dēaþe* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *scēafmālum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim gēarum ār þām þe hē forþferde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde efsian ālce gēare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þī fēorþan gēare his rīces* (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: *Hubba be-lāf on Norþymbra-lande, ge-wunnenum sīge mid wālhrēownesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

**Genitive.** The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his fēonda sum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fīf wāeron dysiȝe* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as

*joy, desire, remembering* :—*hīe þæs fægnodon swīþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wāre þæt ic on ȝe:feohite fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs ȝewilnīge* (I desire that); *gīf hē his feores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wās þæs Hālēndes ȝemyndīg* (he was mindful of—he remembered the Saviour).

Some of these verbs, such as *biddan* (ask), take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing :—*hē hīne hlāfes bitt* (he asks him for bread).

Verbs of *depriving, restraining, &c.*, have the same construction :—*nīs Angel-cynn bēdēled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

Some verbs of *giving, &c.*, take a genitive of the thing and a dative of the person :—*him wās of togen ālces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun :—*þū eart wierþe slēges* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām gēare þe Ȑlfred æpeling ān and twēntīg gēara wās* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

### CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde mēnn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition :—*þā mēnn sind gōde*; *hē ȝe:seah Ȑbre īidle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nā manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

### APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in

apposition, both being declined separately:—*Breten iegland*, *on Bretene (þām) ieglande*. In ‘king Alfred,’ &c., the proper name is put first in the same way:—*Ælfred dæbeling* (prince Alfred); *on Æbelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æbelred).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā menn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bēdon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it:—*hīe gesēton sūþan-wearde Bretene ārest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanweard hit* (=þæt land) *hæfdon Peohtas* (the Picts had the south part of it).

#### ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used:

(1) after the definite article:—*se æbela cyning* (the noble king); *þæs æbelan cyninges, þæt gōde mēregrot, þā gōdan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *þis*:—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, *pl.*); *þes hālga cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālga cyninges*.

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns:—*þīne dīeglan gold-hordas* (thy hidden treasures).

(4) in the vocative:—*þū yfla þēow and slāwa!* (thou bad and slothful servant); *ēalā þū lēofa cyning!* oh, thou dear king).

Note that *ōber* always keeps the strong form: *þā ūþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns:

*þās mīn word* (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrot* (the one precious pearl).

### ARTICLES.

The definite article is omitted as in Modern English before names such as *God*, and also before *Dryhten* (the Lord), *Dēofol* (the Devil), although *se Dēofol* also occurs, and names of nations:—*Bretta cyning* (king of the Britons).

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations, not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in *siȝefæst on sē* and *on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *ȝewende tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flōthere fērde eft tō scipe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

The definite article is, on the other hand, sometimes used where it would not be in Modern E., as in *se mann* = 'man' (men in general).

The indefinite article is often not expressed at all:—*þæt dyde unhold mann* (an enemy did that); *hē be-stealcode on land swā swā wulf* (he stole to land like a wolf). Or it is expressed by *sum*: *on þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofrīc ȝe-hāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ a-sēnd tō be-werienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā óbru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

### PRONOUNS.

*Hwæt* is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron* (he did not know who they were).

## VERBS.

## NUMBER.

After *ālc þāra þe* (each of-those-who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *þāra þe* but with *ālc* :—*ālc þāra þe þās mīn word gēhīerþ* (each of those who hear these my words).

When *þæt* or *þis* is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural :—*þæt wēron þā ērestan scipu Dēniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land gēsōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race).

Impersonal verbs take an accusative of the person, sometimes also with a genitive of the thing.

Others, such as *þynčan* (appear), take a dative of the person :—*wæs him gēþūnt þæt hīe be-hydden þæt hēafod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

## TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead :—*ne ā-býhb nēfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gē on mīnne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *bēon* in a future sense. Another example is *gīf ic bēo gēbunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo gēwield* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde* :—

*Hē gēlēhte āne lēon þe hīe ā-bītan wolde* (he seized a lion

that was going to devour him); *hē wēndon þæt hē scolden māre onfōn* (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sāwvere ūt ēode his sēd to sāwenne, and þā þā hē sēow . . .* (the sower *went* out to sow his seed, and while he *was sowing* . . .).

(2) Perfect:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic gēcēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen);—*ūre cyning cōm nū hēr tō lande* (our king has just landed here).

(3) Pluperfect:—*þā þā gēcōmon þe ymb þā ȝendlyftan tīd cōmon* (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

Periphrastic tenses are sometimes formed, as in Modern E., by *hæbbe* and *hæfde* with the past participles, and often have the meanings of the modern perfect and pluperfect respectively, as in *nū ic hæbbe gēstriened ȳbru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undeclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hē hæfdon hiera cyning ȳworpennē* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *ār* (before):—*his swēora, þe ār wæs forslægen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sibban hē ȳfarene wāron* (after they had gone away). Here the participle always agrees with the noun or pronoun with which it is connected.

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē gēhāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue).

## PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorþan* with the past participle. These forms are very vague in meaning, and the distinction between the two auxiliaries is not clearly marked, but *wesan* appears to indicate a state, *weorþan* an action.

*wearþ ge-lufod* is generally preterite or perfect in meaning : *ān wulf wearþ ā-send* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þe gnas, þe on hiera bēddum wurdon of-slægēne* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

*wæs ge-lufod*, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning :—*se āerendraca sægde his hlāforde hū him ge-andwyrd wæs* (the messenger told his lord how he had been answered).

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive states something not as a fact, as in the indicative, but merely as an object of thought. Hence it is used to express wish, conditions, doubt, &c.

## A. In principal sentences.

*Wish* and *command* (often nearly equivalent to the imperative):—*þæs him sīe wuldor and lof ā būtan ēnde* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince nāfre obþe wīn* (nor shall he ever drink ale or wine).

## B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following :—

(1) In *indirect narrative* and *question* : *sēo cƿēn sægde þæt hiera nāre be healfum dāle ge-sægd be Salomones mārþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āscīge hwār sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *mēn woldon scēawian hū hē lāge* (men

wished to see how he lay). When the statement in the indirect narration is perfectly certain in itself, and not merely accepted on the authority of the speaker, it is put in the indicative:—*hē hiere sāgde on hwām his miht wās* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

(2) After verbs of *desiring* and *commanding*:—

*þās ic gēwilnīge and gēwyscē mid mōde þāt ic āna ne be·līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum* (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*þy lās gē þone hwātē ā·wyrt-walien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten ā·tāg nīber, tō bām þāt hē gē·sāwe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express *result*:—*þū næfst þā mihte þāt þū mæge him wīp·standan* (thou hast not the power that thou canst withstand him).

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, swelce hē tam wāre* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē gēlāhle āne lēon, and tō·brægd hīe tō styccum, swelce hē tō·tāre tiċċen* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional* clauses, generally with *gīf* or *būtan*, and in *concessive* clauses with *þēah*, *þēah þe*:—*God wāt þāt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bīgengum ā·fre, swelte ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmenn cumaþ, and þē cwiċne gēbindaþ, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore gēbeorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hīelt Ēadmund hālne his līchaman op þone miċlan dāg, þēah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund

with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of 'if' must be got from the context:—*clipiāp tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce swā gē gēmēten* (summon to this wedding' whomsoever ye meet, = if ye meet any one); *hē be hēton hiere sēatas wif þām þe hēo be swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = if she would . . ).

When the statement is assumed as unreal, instead of merely hypothetical, as in the above instances, both clauses are put in the subjunctive, the preterite being substituted for the present, as in Modern English also, where *if I were* . . implies *I am not* . . The modern distinction between *if I were* and *if I had been*, the former corresponding to the present indicative *I am not*, the latter to the preterite *I was not*, is not made in Old English, which uses *gif ic wāre* in both instances. Sometimes the 'if'-clause has to be supplied in thought:—*mē lēofre wāre þæt ic on ge feohte fēolle wif þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (I would rather fall in fight that my people might possess their country), where we must supply some such clause as *gif hit swā bēon mihte* (if it might be so—if it were possible to save my people by my death).

(7) In clauses dependant on a *negative sentence*:—*nis nān þing þe his mihte wif stande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālga is mārra þonne menn mægen āsmēan* (the saint is more illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: *þīn rīce gewīlt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wite þæt God gewīlt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shal depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton*

*weorþian ӯrne naman, ǣr þām þe wē sien tō dālde ȝeond ealle eorþan!* (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

The preterite subjunctive is often expressed by *should* and *would* with an infinitive, as in Modern English.

*Scolde* is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding* :—*biddende þone Ȑelmīhtigan þæt hē him Ȑrian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *Ȑrende* :—*hē sēnde tō þām cyninge bēotlic Ȑrende, þæt hē Ȑbūgan scolde tō his mannrādenne, ȝif hē his fēores rōhte* (he sent to the king an arrogant message, that he was to turn to his allegiance, if he cared about his life).

*Wolde* is used after verbs of *purpose* :—*se cyning ēode inn þæt he wolde ȝe·sēon þā he þār sāton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

### INFINITIVE.

After verbs of commanding the infinitive often seems to have a passive sense :—*hīe hēton him sēdan māran fultum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c. :—*þæt māste wāl þe wē sēcgan hīerdon* (the greatest slaughter we have heard told of). In such cases an indefinite pronoun has been omitted: ‘ordered them to send . . .’ etc.

### GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose :—*ūt ēode se sāweref his sēd tō sāwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun) : *hit is scandlic ymb swelc tō sprecenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things).

## PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *þurh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *ær* (before), *at* (at), *be* (by), *binnan* (within), *butan* (without), *for* (for), *fram* (from), *of* (of), *tō* (to).

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs ȝetimbrode ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe feollon on stānihte* (they fell on stony ground).

As regards the use and meaning of the prepositions, it must be noticed that *in* is very seldom used, its place being supplied by *on*, the meaning 'on' being in its turn often expressed by *ofer*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lēddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *tiegdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beēastan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe scuton mid gafelocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwādon him betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *þām ȝelmīhtigan tō lōfe*, *þe hīe on ȝeliefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sende his hēre tō, and fordyde þā mannslagan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

### NEGATION.

The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its *e* before some common verbs and pronouns, as in *nis = ne is, nān = ne ān*. The negative particle is prefixed to every finite verb in a sentence, and to all the words besides which admit the contracted forms:—*tō·cwiesed hrēod hē ne forbriett* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān þing* (no man knew anything). So also with *ne . . ne* = ‘neither . . nor’: *ne flitt hē ne hē ne hrīemb* (he neither disputes nor cries out).

### CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā menn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum* = ‘when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.’ In *þā þā* = ‘when’ the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ* = ‘then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.’ In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġewilniġe þæt ic āna ne be·līfe aefter mīnum lēofum þēgnum* = ‘that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.’ Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġe·brōhte hīe þār hē hīe ār ġēnam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

## WORD-ORDER.

The Old English word-order resembles that of German in many respects, though it is not so strict, thus:—

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—*þā cwæþ se cyning* (then said the king); *ārest wāron būend bisses landes Brettas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ārest þrēo scipu* (in his days three ships first came); *þæt bāron olfendas* (camels carried it); *māre is se God þe Daniēl on be'liefþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow rād gēlāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependant sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wāron þā ārestan scipu Dēniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land gēsōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt māste wāl þe wē sēgan hīerdon of þisne andweardan dāg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ā·bītan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: *hiene man of slōg* (they killed him); *hīe þār sīge nāmon* (they got the victory there).

# GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

## NOUNS.

STRONG.			WEAK.		
<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg. N.</i> —	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i> —	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i> -e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i> -es	-es	-e	-an	-an	-an
—					
<i>Pl. N.</i> -as	-(u)	-a	-an		
<i>D.</i> -um	-um	-um	-um		
<i>G.</i> -a	-a	-(en)a	-ena		

## ADJECTIVES.

<i>Sg. N.</i> —	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i> -ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i> -um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i> -es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>I.</i> -e	-e	(-re)	(-an)	-an	-an)
<i>Pl. N.</i> -e	-(u)	-e	—		
—			-an		
<i>D.</i>	-um		-um		
<i>G.</i>	-ena		-ena		

## VERBS.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
<i>Sg. 1.</i> -e;	-ige	-(ig)e	- ; -de
2. -(e)st;	-ast	-(ig)e	-e; -dest
3. -(e)þ;	-aþ	-(ig)e	- ; -de
<i>Pl.</i>	-aþ;	-iaþ	-on; -don
			-en; -den

*Imper. sg.* -(a); *pl.* -(i)aþ. *Infin.* -(i)an.

*Partic. pres.* -(i)ende; *pret.* -en, -ed, -od. *Ger.* (i)enne.

# TEXTS.

## I.

### SENTENCES.

Ān on-ġinn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtiġ. Se  
ġe-lēafa þe biþ būtan gōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind  
þāra apostola word. Ic eom gōd hierde: se gōda hierde  
sēlþ his āgen līf for his scēapum. Ùre Ā-līesend is se gōda  
hierde, and wē crīstene mēnn sind his scēap. Se mōna his 5  
leoht ne sēlþ, and steorran of heofone feallaþ. Swā swā  
wæter ā-dwæscþ fyr, swā ā-dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ġe-sceafta, heofonas and ęnglas, sunnan and mōnan,  
steorran and eorþan, eall nīetenu and ealle fuglas, sē and  
ealle fiscas God ġe-scōp and ġe-worhte on siex dagum; and 10  
on þām seofoþan dæge hē ġe-endlode his weorc; and hē  
be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ġe-worhte, and hīe wāron  
eall swīþe gōd. Hē fērde ġeond manigu land, bodiende  
Godes ġe-lēafan. Hē forlēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning  
be-bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scipu wyrċan; 15  
and hiera wæs swā fela swā nāfre ār ne wæs on nānes  
cyninges dæge. Se cyning hēt of-slēan ealle þā Dēniscan  
mēnn þe on Angel-cynne wāron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān  
mānn ne dorste hine nān þing māre āscian. Hīe fuhton 20

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīe hīe scolden  
ā·brecan. Se eorl ȝe·wēnde west tō Ȑr-lande, and wæs þær  
ealne þone winter. Ȑþelred cyning and Ȑlfred his brōþor  
fuhton wiþ ealne þone hēre on Ȑescs-dūne.

25 Se mann is ēce on ānum dāle, þæt is, on þāre sāwle;  
hēo ne ȝe·ñndaþ nāfre. Ȑif se biskop dēþ be his āgnūm  
willan, and wile bindan þone Ȑn-scyldigan, and þone scyl-  
digan ā·liesan, þonne for·liest hē þā miht þe him God  
for·ȝeaf. Ȑþod wiþ on·ȝēan þēode, and rīce on·ȝēan rīce.

30 Ealle mēnn ēow hatiaþ for mīnum naman. Hē ȝe·worhte  
fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biskop wæs. -Hē  
ȝe·hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearþ  
of·slægēn fram his āgnūm folce. On þām ilcan ȝēare wæs  
se mičla hungor ȝeond Angel-cynn. Se mæsse-prēost Ȑascaþ

35 þæt cīld, and cwiþþ : 'Wiþ·sæcst þū dēofle?' Ȑonne and-  
wyrt se god-fæder, and cwiþþ : 'Ic wiþ·sace dēofle.' God  
ælmihtiga, ȝe·miltsa mē synn-fullum! Ȑþelred cyning cōm  
hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glædlīce fram him eallum  
on·fangen wearþ.

40 Crīst, ūre Dryhten, be·bēad his leornung-cnihtum þæt  
hīe scolden tāčan eallum þēodum þā þing þā hē self him  
tāchte. Ȑif ȝē for·ȝiesaþ mannum hiera synna, þonne for-  
·ȝiesþ ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān  
mann twām hlāfordum þēowian: oþþe hē ānne hataþ and

45 Ȑþerne lufaþ, oþþe hē biþ ānum ȝe·hīersum and Ȑþrum un-  
ȝehīersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Ȑngla-lande.  
Mēnn be·hōfiaþ gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ȝe·ñdung  
þisse worulde. Se līchama, þe is þāre sāwle rēaf, and-  
50 bīdaþ þæs mičlan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-

·molsnod, God hine ā·rārþ, and ġe·bringþ tō·gædre sāwle and līchaman tō þām ēcan līfe. Hwēlc fæder wile sēllan his cīlde stān, ǵif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·ǵiefaþ þām cāsere þā þing þe þās cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sāwol and-bīdaþ þās ēcan æristes.

Hē wās cyning ofer eall Ēngla-land twēntig wintra. God ælmihtiġ is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāsforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wīsra manna hēafod, and þā yflan mēnn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēaþ is yfel and earmlic, for þām þe hīe faraþ of þisum scortan līfe tō ēcum 60 wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe ǵē? Seofon, and fēa fīsca. Ne ġe·wilna þū ōþres mannes æhta!

On þām landum eardodon Ēngle, ār þām þe hīe hider on land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe ne mihton hīe ā·brecan. Ȥā ēodon hīe tō hiera scīpum. Ȥār 65 bēoþ swīþe maniȝe byriȝ on þām lande, and on Ȣlcre byriȝ biþ cyning.

God cwaþ tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ġe·healdan þē, and þīn wīf, and þīne þrīe suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna; þā 70 cwaþ hē tō þām ieldran: 'gā and wyr̄c tō·dæg on mīnum wīn·gearde.' Ȥā cwaþ hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þēah siþpan tō þām wīngarde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwaþ tō þām folce: 'Ic ēow blētsiȝe on naman þās Fæder, þās Suna, and þās Hālgan Gāstes.' Āra þīnum fæder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wīf cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ġe·hāled þurh ġe·lēasan þāre mēder.

Bēoþ ġe·myndiȝe þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwaþ on

80 his god-spelle! Hē cwæþ: 'For·giefafþ, and ēow biþ for·giefen; sellaþ, and ēow biþ ge·seald.'

Twēgen mēnn ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ge·bid·denne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim scipum ūt on sē, and ge·feaht wiþ fēower scip-hlæstas Dēniscra manna, and þāra 85 scipa twā ge·nam, and þā mēnn of·slægēne wāeron þe þār-on wāeron. þā cōmon þrēo scipu. þā ge·fēngon hīe þāra þrēora scipa twā, and þā mēnn of·slōgon, ealle būtan fīsum. Se wītega ā·wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe him æt·iewdu wāeron, þæt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ālce healfe. 90 An þāra nīetena wæs on mēnniscre onsiene him æt·iewed, ðōper on lēon onsiene, þridde on ćaſſes, fēorþe on earnes.

God þone ārestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge·scōp, and eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æþelwulfiŋ wæs cyning ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dāle þe under Dēna on-95 wealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wāestmas, and ælc yfel trēow bierþ yfle wāestmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow beran yfle wāestmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wāestmas. Ēadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ge·sēoþ, and ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ge·hīeraþ. Swā hwā swā sēlþ 100 ānum þurstigum manne ćaſd wāter on mīnum naman, ne for·liest hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hāþenra manna wege! Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlīc ge·cweden Engliscra 105 þēode apostol. þā hē ge·seah þæt se māesta dāl þāre þēode his lāre for·sāwon, þā forlēt hē hīe, and ge·cēas þā hāþnan lēode. Gif se blinda blindne lātt, hīe feallaþ bēgen on ānne pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs Suna; and hīe sind ealle ge·līcē mihtiige. Bētere is sēo 110 sāwol þonne se mēte, and bētera se lichama þonne his scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum mēttum ne leofaþ. Be-healdaþ þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ, ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā-fētt. Hē cwæþ, 'Ic neom ȏþrum mannum ȝe-līc; ' swelce hē cwāðe, 'Ic āna eom riht-wīs, and þā ȏþre sind synn-fulle.'

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þā se Hālend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cweþende: 'GeViltsa unc, Davides sunu!' Hē cwæþ tō him: 'GeVilfe git þæt ic inc mægē ȝe-hāelan?' Hē cwæþ: 'Sīe inc æfter incrum ȝe-lēafan.' Æpelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ȝēgþer ȝe mid land-hēre ȝe mid scip-hēre, 120 and his mičel ofer-hērgode. Se mann þe God for-giett, God for-giett ēac hīe. Faraþ, and lāraþ ealle þēoda! Lāraþ hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be-bēad! Sume mēnn sāgdon be him þæt hē wāre Ælfredes sunu cyninges. Se Hālend ȏscode his leornung-cnihtas, 'Hwone sēcgaþ 125 mēnn þæt sīe mannes Sunu?' Hwæt sēcge ȝē þæt ic sīe? þū eart þās libbendan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæþ be his Fæder: 'GeVē sēcgaþ þæt hē ēower God sīe, and ȝē hīe ne on-cnēowon.' Gif hīe þone hālgan Fæder on-cnēowen, þonne under-fēngen hīe mid ȝe-lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā- 130 sēnde tō middan-ȝearde. Se weȝ is swīþe nearu and sticol sē þe lātt tō heofona rīce; and se weȝ is swīþe brād and smēþe sē þe lātt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weȝ-fērenda mann sē þe nimþ þone smēþan weȝ þe hīe mis-lātt, and forlātt þone sticolon þe hīe ȝe-bringþ tō þāre byriȝ. Þæt 135 ic ēow sēcge on þēostrum, sēcgaþ hit on leohte; and þæt ȝē on ēare ȝe-hīeraþ, bodiaþ uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon ȏt hīera scipu, and ȝe-wēndon him be-ȝeondan sā.

Healdaþ and dōþ swā hwæt swā hīe sēcgaþ; and ne dō ȝē nā æfter hīera weorcum: hīe sēcgaþ, and ne dōþ. Eall 140 hīera weorc hīe dōþ þæt mēnn hīe ȝe-sēon. Hīe lufiaþ þæt

man hīe grēte on strātum. Ālā gē nāddran and nāddrena  
cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme ?

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan līfe, and  
145 ūre eard nīs nā hēr ; ac wē sind hēr swelce weġ-fērende  
mēnn : ān cymþ, ðþer færþ. Hwelc mann sēlþ his bearne  
nāddran, gīf hit fisces bitt? Ālc þāra þe bitt, hē on fēhþ ;  
and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gāþ ālc þāra on heofona  
rīce þe cwiþþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten ;' ac sē þe wyrþþ  
150 mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gāþ on heofona  
rīce. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hun-  
dum weorpe. Ic hæbbe þegnas under mē : and ic cweþe tō  
þissum, 'gā,' and hē gāþ ; and tō ðþrum, 'cum,' and hē  
cymþ, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrþ þis,' and hē wyrþþ.

155 Se Hālēlēnd gē·nam þā fīf hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō-  
·bræc, and tō·dālde be·twix þām sittendum ; swā gē·līce ēac  
þā fiscas tō·dālde ; and hīe ealle gē·nōg hæfdon. Þā þe  
þār āton wāron fēower þūsend manna, būtan cīldum and  
wīfum. Hīe cōmon tō him, and tō him gēbēdon, and þūs  
160 cīwēdon : 'Sōþlīce þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēne gē þæt  
ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sēndenne : ne cōm ic sibbe tō  
sēndenne, ac sweord. Hē be·bēad þæt hīe sātēn ofer þārē  
eorþan. Hē sāgde þæt Norþ-manna land wāre swīþe lang  
and swīþe smæl.

165 Hīe ealle on þone cyning wāron feohende, oþ þæt hīe  
hīe ofslæggenne hæfdon. Ālc mann þe ðþre mēnn for·sihþ  
biþ fram Gode for·sewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō gē·hīerenne,  
gē·hīere. Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.

God cwæþ tō ānum wītegan, sē wæs Ionas gē·hāten :  
170 'Far tō þārē byrig, and boda þār þā word þe ic þē sēcge.'

Lufiaþ ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þām þe ēow yfel dōþ. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne lufaþ his brōþor, þone þe hē ȝe·sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God, þone þe hē ne ȝe·sihþ līcham-līce? Sēge ūs hwonne þās 175 þing ȝe·weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ȝe·ȝendunge.

Se Hālend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus: ‘Mid hwām magon wē byc̄gan hlāf þissum folce?’ Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wiste 180 þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ȝe·liefan. Crīst ā·rārde Lazarum of dēaþe, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum: ‘Tō·līesaþ his bēndas, þæt hē gān mægē.’ God is ælmihtiġ, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Ȇnyton on hwelcre tīde 185 ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þām bēo ȝē gearwe; for þām þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þāre tīde þe ȝē nyton. Se Hālend cwæþ be his Fæder: ‘Ic hine cann, and gīf ic sēc̄ge þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ȝe·līc.’

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste: ‘Gīf þū sīe Godes sunu, cweþ 190 tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā·wēnde tō hlāfum.’ Ȇn and-wyrde se Hālend, and cwæþ: ‘Hit is ā·writen, “ne leofaþ se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofaþ be eallum þām wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūþe.”’ Se Hālend cōm tō him, þār hīe wāron ȝe·gadrode, and cwæþ: ‘Sīe sibb betwix 195 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ȝē nā ā·fyrhte.’ Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ȝe·hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlice; sēle ūs for·ȝiefnesse: hwæt sculon wē dōn?

## II.

### FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ālc þāra þe þās mīn word ġe·hīerþ, and þā wyrčþ, biþ  
ge·līc þām wīsan were, sē his hūs ofer stān ġetimbrode.  
Þā cōm þār regēn and mičel flōd, and þār blēowon windas,  
and ā·hruron on þāt hūs, and hit nā ne fēoll: sōþlice hit  
5 wæs ofer stān ġetimbrod.

And ālc þāra þe ġe·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrčþ,  
sē biþ ge·līc þām dysigan mēnn, þe ġe·timbrode his hūs ofer  
sand·cēosol. Þā rīnde hit, and þār cōm flōd, and blēowon  
windas, and ā·hruron on þāt hūs, and þāt hūs fēoll; and  
10 his hryre wæs mičel.

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ġe·cēas; mīn ġe·corena, on þām  
wel ġe·līcode mīnre sāwle: ic ā·sētte mīnne gāst ofer hīne,  
and dōm hē bodaþ þēodum. Ne flīt hē, ne hē ne hrīemþ,  
ne nān mann ne ġe·hīerþ his stefne on strātum. Tō·cwīesed  
15 hrēod hē ne for·brīett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·dwāescþ,  
ār þām þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō siġe. And on his naman  
þēoda ġe·hyhtaþ.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice ūt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā  
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weġ, and fuglas cōmon  
20 and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on stānihte, þār hit

næfde mičle eorþan, and hrædlice ūp sprungon, for þām þe hīe næfdon þāre eorþan dīepan; sōþlice, ūp sprungenre sunnan, hīe ā·drūgodon and for·scruncōn, for þām þe hīe næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoxon, and for·þrysmdon þā. Sumu sōþlice 25 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wāestm, sum hundfealdne, sum siextiġ-fealdne, sum þritiġ-fealdne.

## XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ġe·worden þām mēnn ġe·līc þe sēow gōd sād on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofer·sēow hit mid coccele on·middan þām 30 hwāete, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēo wyrt wēox, and þone wāestm brōhte, þā æt·iowde se coccel hīe. Þā ēodon þās hlāfordes þēowas and cwādon: ‘Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sād on þīnum æcere? hwanon hāfde hē coccel?’ Þā cwāþ hē: ‘þāt dyde unhold mann.’ Þā cwādon þā 35 þēowas: ‘Wilt þū, wē gāþ and gadriþ hīe?’ Þā cwāþ hē: ‘Nese: þī lās ġē þone hwāete ā·wyrtwalien, þonne ġē þone coccel gadriþ. Lātaþ āgþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þām rīptīman ic sēcge þām rīperum: “gadriþ ārest þone coccel, and bindaþ scēaf-mālum tō for·bærnenne; 49 and gadriþ þone hwāete intō mīnum bērne.”’

## XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc ġe·hīddum gold-horde on þām æcere. Þone be·hītt se mann þe hīe fint, and for his blisse gāþ, and selþ eall þāt hē āh, and ġe·bygþ þone æcer.

Est is heofona rīce ġe·līc þām mangere þe sōhte þāt gōde 45 mēre-grot. Þā hē funde þāt ān dēor-wierþe mēregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde eall þāt hē āhte, and bohte þāt mēre-grot.

Eft is heofona rīce ġe·līc ā·sēndum nētte on þā sā, and of  
 50 ǣlcum fisc-cynne gadriendum. þā hīe þā þæt nētt ūp  
 ā·tugon, and sāton be þām strānde, þā ġe·curon hīe þā  
 gōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yflan hīe ā·wurpon ūt.

## XVIII. 12-14.

55 Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapa, and him losaþ ān of  
 þām, hū, ne forlātt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontig on þām  
 muntum, and gæþ, and sēcþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And gif  
 hit ġe·limpþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow sēcgeþ þæt hē  
 swīþor ġe·blissaþ for þām ānum þonne for þām nigon and  
 hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

## XX. 1-16.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc þām hīredes ealdre, þe on ārne-  
 60 mergen ūt ēode ā·hȳran wyrhtan on his wīn·geard. Ĝe·wor-  
 denre ġe·cwid-rædenne þām wyrhtum, hē sealde ǣlcum ānne  
 pēning wiþ his dæges weorce, and ā·sēnde hīe on his wīn-  
 geard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tid, hē ġe·seah  
 65 ōþre on strāte īidle standan. þā cwæþ hē: 'Gā ġē on  
 mīnne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ.' And hīe þā  
 fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigoþan  
 tīd, and dyde þām swā ġe·līce. þā ymbe þā endlīystan  
 tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōþre standende, and þā sægde hē:  
 'Hwȳ stande gē hēr ealne dæg īidle?' þā cwædon hīe:  
 70 'For þām þe ūs nān mann ne hȳrde.' þā cwæþ hē: 'And  
 gā ġē on mīnne wīngeard.'

75 Sōþlice þā hit wæs ǣfen ġe·worden, þā sægde se wīngeardes  
 hlāford his ġe·rēfan: 'Clipa þā wyrhtan, and ā·gief him  
 hiera mēde; on·ginn fram þām ȳt·emestan oþ þone fyrme-  
 stan.' Eornostlīce þā þā ġe·cōmon þe ymbe þā endlīystan  
 tīd cōmon, þā on·fēngon hīe ǣlc his pēning. And þā þe

þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden māre on·fōn ; þā on·fēngon hīe syndriġe pēningas. Þā on·gunnon hīe murcian on·gēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwēdon : ‘ þās ytemestan worhton āne tīd, and þū dydest hīe ġe·līce ūs, 80 þe bāeron byrjenna on þisses dægēs hātan.’ Þā cwæþ hē and·swariende hīera ānum : ‘ Ēalā þū frēond, ne dō ic þē nānne tēonan ; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrċenne wiþ ānum pēninge ? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā ; ic wile þissum ytemestum sēllan eall swā mičel swā þē. Oþþe ne mōt ic 85 dōn þæt ic wile ? Hwæþer þe þīn ēage mānfull is for þām þe ic gōd eom ? Swā bēoþ þā syrmestan ytemeste, and þā ytemestan syrmeste ; sōþlīce manige sind ġe·clipode, and fēa ġe·corene.’

## XXII. 2-14.

Heofona rīce is ġe·līc þām cyninge þe macode his suna 90 giefta, and sēnde his þēowas, and clipode þā ġe·laþodan tō þām gieftum. Þā noldon hīe cuman. Þā sēnde hē eft Ȑþre þēowas, and sēgde þām ġe·laþodum : ‘ Nū ic ġe·gearwode mīne feorme : mīne fearras and mīne fuglas sind of·slægēne, and eall mīn þīng sind ġearu ; cumaþ tō þām gieftum.’ Þā 95 for·gīemdon hīe þæt, and fērdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō his mangunge. And þā Ȑþre nāmon his þēowas, and mid tēonan ġe·swēncton, and of·slōgon. Þā se cyning þæt ġe·hīerde, þā wæs hē ierre, and sēnde his hēre tō, and for·dyde þā mann-slagan, and hīera burg for·bærnde. 100

Þā cwæþ hē tō his þēowum : ‘ Witodlīce þās giefta sind gearwe, ac þā þe ġe·laþode wāron ne sind wierþe. Gāþ nū tō wega gelātum, and clipiaþ tō þissum gieftum swā hwelce swā ġē ġe·mēten.’ Þā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas, and ġe·gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ġe·mētton, gōde and yfle ; 105 þā wāron þā gieft-hūs mid sittendum mannum ġefyldu.

Þā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ġe·sēon þā þe þār

sæton, and þā ge·seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid gieft-  
licum rēafe gescrÿdd. þā cwæþ hē : 'Lā, frēond, hūmeta  
110 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest gieflic rēaf?' þā swigode hē.  
And se cyning cwæþ tō his þeġnum : 'Ge·bindaþ his handa  
and his fēt, and weorpaþ hine on þā yterrān þeostru; þær biþ  
wōp and tōþa grīst-bītung.' Witodlice manige sind ge-  
laþode, and fēa ge·corene.

## xxv. 1-13.

115 Þonne biþ heofona rīce ge·līc þām tien fēmnum, þe þā  
leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on gēan þone brȳd-guman and  
þā brȳd. Hierā fis wāron dysige, and fis glēawe. And þā fis  
dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and nē nāmon nānne ele mid him;  
þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þām leohtfatum.  
120 þā se brȳdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hīe ealle, and slēpon.  
Witodlice tō middre nihte man hrīemde, and cwæþ: 'Nū se  
brȳdguma cymb, faraþ him tō gēanes.' þā ā·rison ealle þā  
fēmnan, and glēngdon hiera leohtfatu. þā cwādon þā  
dysigan to þām wīsum: 'Sēllaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þām  
125 ūre leohtfatu sind ā·cwēnctu.' þā and-swarodon þā glēawan,  
and cwādon: 'Nese; þī lās þe wē and gē næbben ġenōg:  
gāþ tō þām cīependum, and bycgaþ ēow ele.' Witodlice,  
þā hīe fērdon, and wōldon bycgañ, þā cōm se brȳdguma;  
and þā þe gearwe wāron ēodon inn mid him tō þām  
130 gieftum; and sēo duru wās be·locen. þā æt nīhstan cōmon  
þā ȳpre fēmnan, and cwādon: 'Dryhten, Dryhten, lāt ūs  
inn.' þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæþ: 'Sōþ ic ēow  
sēcge, ne cann ic ēow.' Witodlice, waciaþ, for þām þe gē  
nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tīd.

## xxv. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on ȳlþeodignesse, and clipode his

þeowas, and be·tāhte him his āh̄ta. And ānum hē sealde sif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān : āghwelcum be his āgn̄um mæḡne ; and fērde sōna.

þā fērde sē þe þā sif pund under·fēng, and ge·striende 140 ȳþru sif. And eall·swā sē þe þā twā under·fēng, ge·striende ȳþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān under·fēng, fērde, and be·dealf hit on eorþan, and be·hȄdde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlice æfter mičlum fierste cōm þāra þeowā hlāford, and dihte him ge·rād. þā cōm sē þe þā sif pund under·fēng, and brōhte ȳþru sif, and cwæþ : 'Hlāford, sif pund þū sealdest 145 mē; nū ic ge·striende ȳþru sif.' þā cwæþ his hlāford tō him : 'Bēo bliþe, þū gōda þeow and ge·trēowa: for þām þe þū wāre ge·trēowe ofer lȄtlu þing, ic ge·sæt̄te þē ofer mičlu; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.' þā cōm sē þe þā twā pund under·fēng, and cwæþ : 'Hlāford, twā pund þū 150 mē sealdest; nū ic hæbbe ge·striened ȳþru twā.' þā cwæþ his hlāford tō him : 'Ge·blissa, þū gōda þeow and ge·trēowa: for þām þe þū wāre ge·trēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē ge·sæt̄te; gā on þīnes hlāfordes ge·fēan.' þā cōm sē þe þæt ān pund under·fēng, and cwæþ : 'Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155 þū eart heard mann: þū rīpst þār þū ne sēowe, and gaderast þār þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of·drādd, and be·hȄdde þīn pund on eorþan; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is.' þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæþ : 'þū yfla þeow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic rīpe þār ic ne sēowe, 160 and ic gadriȝe þār ic ne strēdde: hit ge·byrede þæt þū be·fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme, þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. Ā·nimaþ þæt pund æt him, and sellaþ þām þe mē þā tīen pund brōhte. Witodlice ȳlcum þāra þe haefþ man sēþ, and hē haefþ ge·nōg; þām þe næþ, 165 þæt him þynčþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt·brogden. And weorpaþ þone un-nyttan þeow on þā yterrān þeostru; þār biþ wōp and tōþa grist-bītung.'

### III.

#### OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

##### I.

Æfter þām sōþlice ealle mēnн sprācon āne sprāče. Þā þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dāle, hīe fundon ānne feld on Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þār-on.

þā cwādon hīe him be-twēonan: ‘Uton wyrčan ūs tiġelan, 5 and āelan hīe on fȳre!’ Witodlice hīe hæfdon tiġelan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwādon: ‘Uton timbrian ūs ċeaſtre, and stīpel oþ heofon hēanne! utoн weorþian ūrne naman, āer þām þe wē sien tō-dālde ġeond ealle eorþan! ’

10 Witodlice Dryhten ā-stāg niþer, tō þām þæt hē ġe-sāwe þā burg and þone stīpel, þe Adāmes bearn ġe-timbrodon. And hē cwæþ: ‘þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecāþ ān lāden, and hīe be-gunnon þis tō wyrčenne: ne ġe-swīcaþ hīe āer þām þe hit gearu sīe; sōþlice utoн cuman and tō-dālan 15 hīera sprāče! ’

Swā Dryhten hīe tō-dālde of þāre stōwe ġeond ealle eorþan. And for þām man nēmnde þā stōwe Babēl for þām þe þār wāeron tō-dālde ealle sprāča.

##### II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ġe-hīersumnesse, and 20 clipode his naman, and cwæþ him þus tō: ‘Nim þīnne ān-cēnnedan sunu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þām

lande Visionis hraþe, and ȝe·offra hine þær uppan ānre dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā·rās on þāre ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāc samod, 25 on assum rīdende.

þā on þām þriddan dæȝe, þā hīe þā dūne ȝe·sāwon, þær þār hīe tō scoldon tō of·slēanne Isaāc, þā cwæþ Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiaþ ēow hēr mid þām assum sume hwile! ic and þæt cīld gāþ unc tō ȝe·biddenne, 30 and wit siþpan cumaþ sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þāre stōwe, and hē self bær his sveord and fyr. Isaāc þā ā·scode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic ā·scīge hwār sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fyr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God fore- 35 scēawaþ, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hīe cōmon þā tō þāre stōwe þe him ȝe·sweotolode God; and hē þār weofod ā·rārde on þā ealdari wīsan, and þone wudu ȝe·lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnette, siþpan hē of·slægēn wurde. Hē ȝe·band þā his 40 sunu, and his sveord ā·tēah, þæt hē hine ȝe·offrode on þā ealdan wīsan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be·ginnan, þā clipode Godes ȝngel arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se ȝngel him cwæþ tō: 'Ne ā·cwēle þū 45 þæt cīld, ne þīne hand ne ā·strēcē ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on·cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on·drātst swīþe God, nū þū þīnne ān-cēnnedan sunu woldest of·slēan for him.'

þā be·seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ȝe·seah þār ānne ramm be·twix þām brēmlum be þām hornum ȝe·hæftne, 50 and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þāre offrunge, and hine þār of·snāþ Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe *Dominus videt*, þæt is 'God ȝe·sihþ,' and giet is ȝe·sægd swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ȝe·sihþ on dūne.'

55 Est clipode se ęngel Abrahām, and cwæþ: 'Ic sægde þurh mē selfne, sægde se Ȣelmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian þīnum āncēnnedum suna, ac þē wæs mīn ęge māre þonne his līf, ic þē nū blētsīge, and þīnne of-spring ge·maniġ·fielde swā swā steorran on hefonum, and swā swā sand·cēosol  
 60 on sē; þīn offspring sēéal āgan hīra fēonda ęgatu. And on þīnum sēde bēoþ ealle þēoda ge·blētsode, for þām þe þū ęgē·hīersumodest mīnre hāse þus.'

Abrahām þā ęgē·cierde sōna tō his cnapum, and fērdon him hām sōna mid hefonlicre blētsunge.

## III.

65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūþ-dāle, Saba ęgē·hāten, snotor and wīs. Þā ęgē·hierde hēo Salomones hlīsan, and cōm fram þām sūþernum ęgē·mārum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm mid miçelre fare, and hiere olfendas bēron sūþerne wyrta, and dēor-wierþe ęgimm-stānas, and un·gerīm gold. Sēo cwēn  
 70 þā hæfde sprēce wiþ Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt swā hēo on hiere heortan ęgē·þōhte. Salomon þā hīc lārde, and hiere sægde ealra þāra worda andgīet þe hēo hīne āscode. Þā ęgē·seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þāt māre tempel þe hē ęgē·timbrod hæfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode  
 75 offrode, and þās cyninges maniġ·fealde þeignunga, and wæs tō þām swīþe of·wundrod þāt hēo næfde furþor nānne gāst, for þām þe hēo ne mihte nā furþor smēan. Hēo cwæþ þā tō þām cyninge: 'Sōþ is þāt word þe ic ęgē·hierde on mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde  
 80 ęgē·līefan ār þām þe ic self hit ęgē·sāwe. Nū hæbbe ic ā·fandod þāt mē nās be healfsum dāle þīn mārþo ęgē·cīþed. Māre is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlīsa wāre þe ic ęgē·hierde. Ēadiġe sind þīne þeignas and þīne þēowas, þe simle æt·foran þē standaþ, and þīnne wīsdōm ęgē·hīeraþ.  
 85 ęgē·blētsod sīe se Ȣelmihtiga God, þe þē ęgē·cēas and ęgē·sētte

ofer Israhēla rīce, þæt þū dōmas sette and riht-wīsnesse.' Hēo for-geaf þām cyninge þā hund-twēlftiġ punda goldes, and ungerim dēorwierþra wyrta and dēorwierþra gīmmstāna. Salomon ēac for-geaf þāre cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo giernde æt him; and hēo gē-wēnde on-geān tō hiere ēple mid hiere 90 þēgnum. Salomon þā wæs gē-mārsod ofer eallum eorþlicum cyningum, and ealle þēoda gē-wilnodon þæt hīe hine gē-sāwen, and his wīsdōm gē-hierden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde gē-tācnunge þāre hālgan gē-laþunge ealles 95 crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þām gē-sibbsuman Crīste tō gē-hierenne his wīsdōm and þā god-spellican lāre þa hē ā-stealde, and be on-ließtunge þæs sōþan gē-lēafan, and be þām tōweardan dōme, be ūrre sāwle un-dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs gē-mānelican āristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miēlum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum gīmmstānum and wyrt-brāþum; and þæt bāeron olfendas. Sēo gē-lēaffulle gē-laþung, þe cymþ of ālcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sægðan lāc æfter gāstlicum andgiete. Hēo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 gē-lēafan, and wyrtbrāþas þurh gē-bedu, and dēorwierþe gīmmas þurh fægernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra mægna. Be þissem gē-laþunge cwæþ se wītega tō Gode: *Adstitit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate,* þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stēnt æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110 gierlan, ymb-scrīdd mid manigfealdre fāgnesse.' Sēo gāst-lice cwēn, Godes gē-laþung, is gē-glēngēd mid dēorwierþre frætwunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sægde Salomone ealle hiere dīegolnessa; and sēo 115 gē-laþung gē-openaþ Crīste hiere inn-gehygd and þa dīeglan gē-þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Olfendas bāeron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þāre cwēne

intō Hierusalēm ; for þām þe þā hāþnan, þe ār wāron  
 120 ȝe·hoferode þurh gītsunge and atollice þurh leahtras, bāeron,  
 þurh hiera ȝe·cierrednesse and ȝe·lēafan, þā gāstlican lāc  
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ȝe·tim-  
 brunga, and þegnunga ; and sēo ȝe·laþung wundraþ Crīstes  
 125 wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and eall wīsdōm is  
 of him. Hē ȝe·timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne  
 middangeard, and ealle ȝe·sceafta ȝe·sætten on þrim þingum,  
*in mensura, et pondere, et numero,* þæt is, on ȝe·mete, and  
 130 on hēfe, and on ȝe·tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hālo and  
 folca ā·līesednes, and þā sind ȝe·sælīge þe him þegniaþ tō  
 ȝe·cwēmednesse on þām gāstlicum ȝerȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sægde þæt hiere nāre be healfum dāle ȝe·sægð  
 be Salomones mārþo, and sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes ȝe·laþung,  
 oþþe ȝe·hwelc hālig sāwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þāre heo-  
 135 fonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ȝe·sihþ hēo mičle māran mārþo,  
 and wuldor þonne hiere ār on life þurh wītegan oþþe apo-  
 stolas ȝe·cīdd wāre. Ne mæg nān ēage on þisum life  
 ȝe·sēon, ne nān ēare ȝe·hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte  
 ā·smēan þā þing þe God ȝearcaþ þām þe hine lufiaþ. Þā  
 140 þing wē magon be·gīetan, ac wē ne magon hīe ā·smēan,  
 ne ūs nāfre ne ā·þriett þāra gōda ȝe·nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda  
 woldon ȝe·sēon þone ȝe·sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm  
 ȝe·hieran, and him mislicu lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of eallum  
 145 þēodum ȝe·wilniaþ mēnn tō ȝe·sēonne þone ȝe·sibbsuman  
 Crīst þurh ȝe·lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ȝe·hieran,  
 and hīe him dæg·hwāmlīce þā gāstlican lāc ȝe·offriaþ on  
 manigfealdum ȝe·metum.

## IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēgdon þā Babilōniscan þone

wītegan Daniēl, for þām þe hē tō·wearp hīera dēofol-gīeld, 150  
and cwēdon ān-mōdlīce tō þām fore-sægðan cyninge Cȳrum:  
'Betēc ūs Daniēl, þe ūrne god Bēl tō·wearp, and þone dracan  
ā·cwealde þe wē on be·liefdon; gīf þū hīne for·stēntst, wē  
for·dilgiap þē and þīnne hīred.'

þā gē·seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōde wāeron, and nīe- 155  
dunga þone wītegan him tō handum ā·sēaf. Hīe þā hīne  
ā·wurpon intō ānum sēaþe, on þām wāeron seofon lēon, þām  
man sealde dæghwāmlīce twā hrīþeru and twā scēap, ac him  
wās þā of·togen ālces fōdan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes  
mann ā·bitan scolden. 160

On þāre tīde wās sum ōþer wītega on Jūdēa-lande, his  
nama wās Abacuc, sē bær his rifterum mēte tō æcere. þā  
cōm him tō Godes ęngel, and cwæþ: 'Abacuc, ber þone  
mēte tō Babilōne, and sēle Daniēl, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona  
sēaþe.' Abacuc andwyrde þām ęngle: 'Lā lēof, ne gē·seah 165  
ic nāfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēaþ nāt.'

þā se ęngel gē·lāhte hīne be þām feaxe, and hīne bær  
tō Babilōne, and hīne sētte bufan þām sēaþe. þā clipode se  
Abacuc: 'þū Godes þēow, Daniēl, nim þās lāc þe þē God  
sēnde!' Daniēl cwæþ: 'Mīn Dryhten Hālend, sīe þē lof 170  
and weorþ-mynd þæt þū mē gē·mundest.' And hē þā þāre  
sande brēac. Witodlīce Godes ęngel þār-rihte mid swif-  
tum flyhte gē·brōhte þone disc-þeġn, Abacuc, þār hē hīne  
ār gē·nam.

Se cyning þā Cȳrus on þām seofoþan dæge ēode drēorig 175  
tō þāra lēona sēaþe, and inn be·seah, and efne þā Daniēl  
sittende wās gē·sundfull on·middan þām lēonum. þā clipode  
se cyning mid miċelre stefne: 'Māre is se God þe Daniēl  
on be·liefþ.' And hē þā mid þām worde hīne ā·tēah of þām  
scrāfe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hīne ār for·dōn woldon. 180  
þās cyninges hās wearþ hrædlīce gē·frēmmed, and þās  
wītegan ēhteras wurdon ā·scofene be·twix þā lēon, and hīe

þær-rihte mid grædigum ceaflum hē ealle tō-tāron. Þā cwaþ se cyning: 'Forhtien and on-drāden ealle eorþ-būend  
185 Daniēles God, for þām þe hē is Ā-liesend and Hālend,  
wyrçende tācnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.'

## v.

Nabochodonosor, se hāþena cyning, ȝe-hērgode on Godes folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mān-dādum God þæt ȝe-þafode. Þā ȝe-nam hē þā māþm-fatu, gyldenu and sil-  
190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him ȝe-lādde. Hit ȝe-lamp eft siþpan þæt hē on swefne āne ȝe-sihþe be him selfum ȝe-seah, swā swā him siþpan ā-eode.

Æster þisum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan his healle mid ormātre ūp-āhafenesse, hēriende his weorc  
195 and his miht, and cwaþ: 'Hū, ne is þis sēo miicle Babilōn, þe ic self ȝe-timbrode tō cyne-stōle and tō þrymme, mē selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid mīnum āgnūm mægne and strēngþo?' Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swīþe ȝēgeslic stefn of heofonum, þus cweþende: 'Þū Nabochodonosor,  
200 þīn rīce ȝe-witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mannum ā-worpen, and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gārs, swā swā oxa, seofon ȝēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica God ȝe-wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for-ȝieþ rīce þām þe hē wile.'

205 Witodlīce on þāre ilcan tīde wæs þēos spræc ȝe-fylled ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid wildēorum, leofode be gārse, swā swā nīeten, oþ þæt his feax wēox swā swā wif-manna, and his næglas swā swā earnes clawa.

210 Eft siþpan him for-ȝeaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ȝe-witt, and hē cwaþ: 'Ic Nabochodonosor ā-hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for-ȝiefen, and ic þā blētsode þone hēhstan God, and ic hērede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þām þe his miht is ēce, and his riče stent on māgþe and on māgþe. Ealle eorþ-būend 215 sind tō nāhte ȝe-tealde on his wiþ-metennesse. Æfter his willan hē dēþ ȝegþer ȝe on heofone ȝe on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wiþ-stande, oþþe him tō cweþe 'hwȳ dēst þū swā?' On þāre tīde mīn andgiet ȝe-wēnde tō mē, and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīcēs, and mīn 220 mēnnisce hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ȝe-ēacnod. Nū eornostlīce ic mārsige and wuldriȝe þone heofonlican cyning, for þām þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his wegas riht-wīse, and hē māg ȝe-ēaþ-mēdan þā þe on mōdiȝnesse faraþ.'

þus ȝe-ēaþmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.

## IV.

### SAMSON.

Ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē  
ȝe·hāten, of þāre māgþe Dan; his wif wæs un-tiēmend, and  
hie wunodon būtan cīlde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes  
ȝengel, and cwæþ þæt hīe scolden habban sunu him  
5 ȝe·māenne; ‘ne hē ealu ne drince nāfre oþþe wīn, ne nāht  
fūles ne þiċge; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cīldhāde; and  
man ne mōt hīe ȝfsian oþþe be·scieran, for þām þe hē  
on·gīnþ tō ā·liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa  
þēowte.’

10 Hēo ā·cēnde þā sunu, swā swā hīere sægde se ȝengel, and  
hēt hīe Samson; and hē swiþe wēox; and God hīe blēt-  
sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearþ þā mihtiġ on  
mīcelre strēngþo, swā þæt hē ȝe·lāhþe āne lēon be wege, þe  
hīe ā·bītan wolde, and tō·brægd hīe tō styccum, swelce he  
15 tō·tāre sum ēaþelic tiċċen.

Hē be·gann þā tō winnenne wiþ þā Philistēos, and hīera  
fela of·slōg and tō scame tūcode, þēah þe hīe onweald hæfden  
ofer hīs lēode. Þā fērdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,  
and hēton his lēode þæt hīe hīe ā·gēafen tō hīera onwealde,  
20 þæt hīe wrecan mihten hīera tēon-rādenne mid tintregum  
on him. Hīe þā hīe ȝe·bundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum  
and hīe ȝe·lāddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs  
fægnodon swiþe; urning him tō·gēanes ealle hlýdende; wol-  
don hīe tintregian for hīera tēonrādenne. Þā tō·brægd  
25 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō·burston þe hē mid

ge·bunden wæs. And hē ge·læhte þā sōna sumes assan cinn-bān þe hē þær funde, and ge·feaht wiþ hīe, and of·slōg ān þūsend mid þæs assan cinnbāne. Hē wearþ þā swiþe of·þyrst for þām wundorlican sleȝe, and bæd þone heofonlican God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, for þām þe on þāre 30 nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þām cinnbāne of ānum tēþ wæter ; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne þancode.

Æfter þisum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten. And hīe þæs fægnodon ; 35 be·sētton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode ; woldon hine ge·nimian mid þām þe hē ūt ēode on ārne-merȝen, and hine of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·geat ; and ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middes his fēondum, and ge·nam þā burg-geatu, and ge·bær on his hrycȝe mid þām postum, 40 swā swā hīe be·locenu wāeron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ūfe·weardum þām cnolle ; and ēode swā or-sorg of hiera ge·sih-þum.

Hine be·swāc swā·þēah siþpan ān wīf, Dalila ge·hāten, of þām hæþnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere sægde, þurh hiere swic- 45 dōm be·pæht, on hwām his strēngþo wæs and his wundorlicu miht. Þā hæþnan Philistēi be·hēton hiere sēeattas wiþ þām þe hēo be·swice Samson þone strangan. Þā ā·scode hēo hine georne mid hiere ūlæcunge on hwām his miht wāre ; and hē hiere andwyrde : ‘Gif ic bēo ge·bunden mid seofon 50 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge·wield.’ Þæt swicole wīf þā be·geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sierwunge swā wearþ ge·bunden. And him man cȳþde þæt þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā swā hēfel-þrædas ; and þæt wīf nyste on hwām his miht 55 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge·bunden mid eall-nīwum rāpum ; and hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā ūþre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·þēah, þæt hē hiere sægde æt nīeh-

stan: 'Ic eom Gode ȝe·hālgod fram mīnum cīldhāde; and 60 ic nāſre ȝe·ȝfsod, ne nāſre be·scoren; and ȝif ic bēo be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un-mihtiġ, ȳþrum mannum ȝe·lic; and hēo lēt þā swā.

Hēo þā on sumum dæge, þā þā hē on slāpe læg, for-·cearf his seofon loccas, and ā·weahte hine siþpan; þā wæs 65 hē swā unmīhtiġ swā swā ȳþre mēn. And þā Philistēi ȝe·fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be·lēwde, and ȝe·lēddon hine on·weġ; and hēo hæſde þone scēatt, swā swā him ȝe·wearþ.

Hie þā hine ā·blēdon, and ȝe·bundenne lēddon on 70 heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byriġ, and on cwearterne be·lucon tō langre fierste: hēton hine grindan æt hiera hand-cweorne. Þā wēoxon his loccas and his miht eft on him. And þā Philistēi full·blīþe wāeron: þancodon hiera Gode, Dagon ȝe·hāten, swelce hie þurh his fultum 75 hiera fēond ȝe·wielden.

Þā Philistēi þā mičle feorme ȝe·worhton, and ȝe·samnodon hie on sumre ūp-flōra, ealle þā hēafod-mēn, and ēac swelce wif-mēn, þrēo þūsend manna on mičelre blisse. And þā þā hie blīþost wāeron, þā bēdon hie sume þæt Sam-80 son mōste him macian sum gamen; and hine man sōna ȝe·fette mid swīþlicre wāfunge, and hēton hine standan be·twix twām stānenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum stōd þæt hūs eall ȝe·worht. And Samson þā plegode swīþe him æt·foran; and ȝe·lēhte þā swēoras mid swīþlicre 85 mihte, and slōg hie tō·gædre þæt hie sōna tō·burston; and þæt hūs þā ā·fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēaþe, and Samson forþ mid, swā þæt hē mičle mā on his dēaþe ā·cwealde þonne hē ēr cwic dyde.

## V.

### FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten ȝeg-land is eahta hund mīla lang, and twā hund mīla brād; and hēr sind on þām ȝeglande fif ȝe·þēodu: ȝEnglisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ārest wāron būend þisses landes Brettas. þā cōmon of Armenia, and ȝe·sāton sūþan-wearde Bretene ārest. þā 5 ȝelamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūþan of Scithian mid langum scipum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ārest on Norþ-ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hīe þær mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him līefan, for þām þe hīe cwādon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle ȝet·gædre ȝe·wunian þær. 10 And þā cwādon þā Scottas: 'Wē magon ēow hwæþre rād ȝe·lāran: wē witon ȳþer ȝegland hēr-be·ēastan; þær ȝe magon eardian, ȝif ȝē willaþ; and ȝif hwā ēow wiþ·stēnt, wē ēow fultumiaþ þæt ȝē hit mægen ȝe·gān.'

þā fērdon þā Peohtas, and ȝefērdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūþan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ār cwādon. And þā Peohtas him ā·bædon wīf ȝet Scottum on þā ȝe·rād þæt hīe ȝe·curen hiera cyne-cynn ā on þā wīf-healfe. þæt hīe hēoldon swā lange siþpan.

And þā ȝelamp ymbe ȝēara ryne þæt Scotta sum dāl 20 ȝe·wāt of Iberian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dāl ȝe·ēodon; and wæs hiera hēre-toga Rēoda ȝe·hāten: fram þām hīe sind ȝe·nēmende Dālrēodi.

25 Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentīnus on·fēngon rīce,  
and rīcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hēn̄gest and Horsa, fram Wyrt-  
georne ġe·laþode, Bretta cyninge, ġe·sōhton Bretene on þām  
stēde þe is ġe·nēmned Ypwines-flēot, ārest Brettum tō ful-  
tume, ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

30 Se cyning hēt hīe seohtan on·gēan Peohtas; and hīe swā  
dydon, and siġe hæfdon swā hwār swā hīe cōmon.

Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēdan māran  
fultum; and hēton him sēcġan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þās  
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him māran fultum. Þā cōmon  
35 þā mēnn of þrim māgþum Ĝermānie: of Eald-seaxum, of  
Englum, of Īotum.

Of Īotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo  
māgþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-  
seaxum þe man nū·giet hātt ‘Īotena cynn.’ Of Eald-  
40 seaxum cōmon Ēast-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.

Of Angle cōmon—sē ā siþpan stōd wēste be·twix Īotum and  
Seaxum—Ēast-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Mierce, and ealle Norþ-  
hymbre.

455. Hēr Hēn̄gest and Horsa fuhton wiþ Wyrtgeorne  
þām cyninge in þāre stōwe þe is ġe·cweden Ægles-þrep;  
and his brōþor Horsan man of·slōg. And æfter þām Hēn̄-  
gest fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hēn̄gest and Æsc fuhton wiþ Brettas in þāre  
stōwe þe is ġe·cweden Crēcġan-ford, and þār of·slōgon  
50 fēower þūsend wera. And þā Brettas þā for·lēton Cēnt-  
land, and mid mičle ēge flugon tō Lunden-byrig.

473. Hēr Hēn̄gest and Æsc ġe·fuhton wiþ Wēalas, and  
ġe·nāmon un·ārimedlicu hēre-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon  
þā Engle swā swā fȳr.

55 787. Hēr nam Beorht-rīc cyning Offan dohtor Ēad-burge.  
And on his dagum cōmon ārest þrēo scipu; and þā se

ġe·rēfa þār tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þās cyninges tūne, þy hē nyste hwāt hīe wāron; and hīe man of·slōg. þāt wāron þā ārestan scīpu Dēniscra manna þe Angelcynnes land ġe·sōhton. 60

851. Hēr Āeorl ealdor-mann ġe·feaht wiþ hāþne mēn mid Defena-scīre æt Wičgan-beorge, and þār mičel wāl ġe·slōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þy ilcan ġēare Āeobelstān cyning and Ealhhēre dux mičelne hēre of·slōgon æt Sand-wīc on Cēnt; and nigon 65 scīpu ġe·fēngon, and þā ðōru ġe·fliemdon; and hāþne mēn ārest ofer winter sāton.

And þy ilcan ġēare cōm fēorþe healf hund scīpa on Tēmese-mūþan, and brēcon Cantwara-burg, and Lundenburg, and ġe·fliemdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his 70 fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēmese on Sūþriġe; and him ġe·feaht wiþ Āeobelwulf cyning and Āeobelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þār þāt māste wāl ġe·slōgon on hāþnum hēre þe wē sēcġan hīerdon of þisne andweardan dæg, and þār siġe nāmon. 75

867. Hēr fōr se hēre of Āeast-ēnglum ofer Humber-mūþan tō Eoforwīc-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þār wās mičel un-ġeþwāernes þāre þēode be·twix him selfum, and hīe hāfdon hīera cyning ā·worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-ġecyndne cyning under·fēngon Āellan. And hīe late on ġēare tō þām 80 ġe·ċierdon þāt hīe wiþ þone hēre winnende wāron; and hīe þēah mičle fierd ġe·gadrodon, and þone hēre sōhton æt Eoforwīc-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre brēcon, and hīe sume inne wurdon; and þār wās un-ġemetlic wāl ge·slæġen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēgen ofslæġene; and sēo lāf wiþ þone hēre friþ nam.

## VI.

### KING EDMUND.

Sum swīþe ȝe·lāred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sā fram sancte Benedictes stōwe, on Ȣþelredes cyninges dāȝe, to Dūn-stāne ærce-biscope, þrim ȝēarum ȝār þām þe hē forþferde, and se munuc hātte Abbo. Ȣā wurdon hīe æt sprācē, of 5 þāt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Ēadmunde, swā swā Ēadmundes sweord-bora hit reahte Ȣþelstāne cyninge, Ȣā Ȣā Dūnstān ȝēong mann wās, and se sweord-bora wās for·ealdod mann. Ȣā ȝe·sæt se munuc ealle Ȣā ȝe·rēcēdnesse on ānre bēc, and eft, Ȣā Ȣā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam 10 ȝēarum, Ȣā ā·wēndon wē hit on Ȣnglisc, swā swā hit hēr·æfter stēnt. Se munuc Ȣā Abbo binnan twām ȝēarum ȝe·wēnde hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode ȝe·sæt on þām ilcan mynstre.

Ēadmund se ēadiga, Ēast-ȝēngla cyning, wās snotor and 15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æþelum þēawum þone ælmihtigan God. Hē wās ēaþ-mōd and ȝe·þungen, and swā ān-rēd þurh·wunode þāt hē nolde ā·būgan tō bismer·fullum leahtrum, ne on nāwþre healfe hē ne ā·hieldē his þēawas, ac wās simle ȝe·myndig þāre sōþan lāre: ‘Gif þū 20 eart tō hēafod-mēnn ȝe·sæt, ne ā·hēfe þū þē, ac bēo be·twix mannūm swā swā ān mann of him.’ Hē wās cystig·wādlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid wel-willendnesse ȝe·wissode his folc simle tō riht-wīsnesse, and þām rēþum stīerde, and ȝe·sāliglīce leofode on sōþum 25 ȝe·lēafan.

Hit ge-lamp þā æt nīhstan þæt þā Dēniscan lēode fērdon mid scip-here, hērgiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā swā hīera ge-wuna is. On þām flotan wāron þā fyr mestan hēafod-mēn, Hinguar and Hubba, ge-ānlāhte þurh dēofol, and hīe on Norþympbra-lande ge-lēdon mid aescum, and 30 ā-wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of-slōgon. Þā ge-wēnde Hinguar ēast mid his scipum, and Hubba be-lāf on Norþympbra-lande, ge-wunnenum siġe mid wāl-hrēownesse. Hinguar þā be-cōm tō Ēast-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare þe Ælfred æþeling ān and twēntiġ gēara wāes, sē þe West- 35 seaxna cyning siþpan wearþ māre. And se fore-sægda Hinguar fārlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be-stealcode, and þā lēode slōg, weras and wīf, and þā ungewittigan cīld, and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Crīstenan. Hē sēnde þā siþpan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē 40 ā-būgan scolde tō his mann-rāedenne, gif hē his fēores rōhite. Se ārend-raca cōm þā tō Ēadmunde cyninge, and Hinguares ārende him arodlice ā-bēad: ‘Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne and siȝefæst on sē and on lande, hāsp̄ fela þēoda ge-weald, and cōm nū mid fierde fārlīce hēr tō lande, þæt 45 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hābbe. Nū hātt hē þē dālan þīne dīeglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ge-strēon arodlice wiþ hīne, and þū bēo his under-cyning, gif þū cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū māge him wiþ-standan.’ 50

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him þā ge-hēndost wāes, and wiþ hīne smēade hū hē þām rēþan Hinguare andwyrdan scolde. Þā forhtode se biscop for þām fārlīcan ge-limpe, and for þās cyninges līse, and cwaþ þæt him rād þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge-buge þe 55 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swīgode se cyning, and be-seah tō þāre eorþan, and cwaþ þā æt nīhstan cynelīce him tō: ‘Ēalā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ge-tāwode þās earman

land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wāre þæt ic on ȝe·feohte  
 60 fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.'  
 And se biscop cwæþ: 'Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc  
 līþ of·slægēn, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū feohtan  
 mæge, and þās flot-mēnn cumaþ, and þē cwicne ȝe·bindaþ,  
 būtan þū mid flēame þīnum fēore ȝe·beorge, oþþe þū þē swā  
 65 ȝe·beorge þæt þū būge tō him.' Ȣā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning,  
 swā swā hē full·cēne wæs: 'þæs ic ȝe·wilniȝe and ȝe·wýscē  
 mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be·līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þeȝnum,  
 þe on hiera bēddum wurdon mid bearnum and wīfum fārlīce  
 of·slægēne fram þisum flot-mannum. Næs mē nāfre ȝe-  
 70 wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swīþor sweltan,  
 ȝif ic þorste, for mīnum āgnūm earde, and se ælmihtiga God  
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā·būgan fram his bī·gēnȝum ȝēfre, ne fram  
 his sōþre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.'

Æfter þisum wordum hē ȝe·wēnde tō þām ȝērend-racan þe  
 75 Hinguar him tō sēnde, and sægde him un·forht: 'Witodlīce  
 þū wāre nū wierþe slēges, ac ic nyle ā·fýlan on þīnum fūlum  
 blōde mīne clānan handa, for þām þe ic Crīste folgiȝe, þe  
 ūs swā ȝe·býsnōde; ac ic bliþelīce wile bēon of·slægēn  
 þurh ēow, ȝif hit swā God fore·scēawāþ. Far nū swīþe hraþe,  
 80 and sēge þīnum rēþan hlāforde, "ne ā·býhþ nāfre Ēadmund  
 Hinguare on līfe, hāþnum hēre-togan, būtan hē to Hālende  
 Crīste ȝērest mid ȝe·lēafan on þisum lande ȝe·būge."

Ȣā ȝe·wēnde se ȝērend-raca arodliȝe on·weȝ, and ȝe·mētte  
 be weȝe þone wāl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde  
 85 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sægde þām ȝēleasan hū him ȝe·and-  
 wyrd wæs. Hinguar bebēad Ȣā mid bieldo þām scip-hēre  
 þæt hīe þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse  
 for·seah, and hīe sōna bindan.

Hwæt Ȣā Ēadmund cyning, mid þām þe Hinguar cōm,  
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hālendes ȝe·myndig, and ā·wearp  
 his wāpnu; wolde ȝe·efenlæcan Crīstes ȝe·býsnungum, þe

forbēad Petre mid wēpnum tō winnenne wiþ þā wælhrēowan Iūdēiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Ēadmund ge·bundon, and ge·bismrodon huxlice, and bēoton mid sāglum, and swā siþpan læddon þone ge·lēaffullan cyning tō ānum eorþ- 95 fæstan trēowe, and tīgdon hine þær-tō mid heardum bēndum, and hine eft swungon langlice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode be·twix þām swinglum mid sōþum ge·lēafan tō Hælende Crīste; and þā hæþnan þā for his ge·lēafan wurdon wōdlīce ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume: 100 hīe scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be·sætt mid hiera scotungum, swelce īles byrsta, swā swā Sebastiānus wæs. Þā ge·seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste wiþ·sacan, ac mid ānrādum ge·lēafan hine æfre clipode: hēt hine þā 105 be·hēafdian, and þā hæþnan swā dydon. Be·twix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā·giet, þā tugon þā hæþnan þone hālgan tō slēge, and mid ānum swēnē slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sāwol siþode ge·sālīg tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum mann ge·hēnde ge·healden, þurh God be·hȳdd þām hæþnum, 110 þe þis ge·hierde eall, and hit eft sāgde, swā swā wē hit sēcgaþ hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-hēre fērde eft tō scīpe, and be·hȳddon-þæt hēafod þās hālgan Ēadmundes on þām þīccum brēmlum, þæt hit be·byrged ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste siþpan hīe 115 ā·farene wāron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þær tō lāfe wæs, þær hiera hlāfordes lic lāg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swiþe sāriġe for his slēge on mōde, and hūru þæt hīe næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodīge. Þā sāgde se scēawere þe hit ār ge·seah, þæt þā flotmēnn hæfden þæt hēafod mid him; and 120 wæs him ge·þūht, swā swā hit wæs full·sōþ, þæt hīe be·hȳdden þæt hēafod on þām holte for·hwega.

Hīe ēodon þā Ȅndemes ealle tō þām wuda, sēcende ge·hwār, geond þȄflas and brēmlas, gif hīe ā-hwār mihten

125 ge·mētan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac mičel wundor þæt ān wulf wearþ ā·sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be·wērienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā ȏþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hīe ēodon þā sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ge·wunelic is þām þe on wuda gāþ oft, 'hwār eart þū nū, ge·fēra?' And him 130 andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr;' and swā ge·lōme clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā hiera ānig clipode, oþ þæt hīe ealle be·cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō. Þā læg se grāga wulf þe be·wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his twām fōtum hæfde þæt hēafod be·clypped, grādig and hun- 135 grīg, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on·byrgān, ac hēold hit wiþ dēor. Þā wurdon hīe of·wundrode þæs wulfes hierd-rādenne, and þæt hālige hēafod hām fēredon mid him, þanciende þām Āelmīhtigan ealra his wundra. Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hīe tō 140 tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge·wēnde est siþþan tō wuda on·gēan.

Þā land-lēode þā siþþan leȝdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan bodiȝe, and be·byrigdon swā hīe sēlest mihton on swelcre hrædunge, and cīričan ā·rārdon sōna him on·uppan. Eft 145 þā on fierste, æfter fela gēarum, þā sēo hērgung ge·swāc, and sibb wearþ for·giefen þām ge·swēnctan folce, þā fēngon hīe tō·gædre, and worhton āne cīričan weorþlīce þām hālgan, for þām þe ge·lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt þām ge·bed-hūse þār hē be·byrged wæs. Hīe woldon þā 150 fērian mid folclicre weorþmynde þone hālgan līchaman, and leȝgan innan þāre cīričan. Þā wæs mičel wundor þæt hē wæs eall swā ge·hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clānum līchaman, and his swēora wæs ge·hāled, þe ār wæs for·slægen, and wæs swelce ān seolcen þrād ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō 155 sweotolunge hū hē of·lægen wæs. Ēac swelce þā wunda, þe þā wælhrēowan hāþnan mid ge·lōmum scotungum on his līce macodon, wāron ge·hālde þurh þone heofonlican God;

and hē līp swā onsund of þisne and-weardan dæg, and-bidiende æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His līchama ūs cýþþ, þe līp un-formolsnod, þæt hē būtan for-ligre hēr on 160 worulde leofode, and mid clānum līfe tō Crīste sīþode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ȝe·hāten, æt þæs hālgan byrgenne, on ȝe·bedum and fæstennum manigu ȝēar sīþpan. Sēo wolde ȝfsian ȝelce ȝēare þone sanct, and his næglas ȝeorsan sīfeferlīce mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan tō hālig-dōme 165 on weofode. Ȣā weorþode þæt land-folc mid ȝe·lēafan þone sanct, and Ȣēodred biscop ȝearle mid ȝiefum on golde and on seolfre, þām sancte tō weorþmynde.

Ȣā cōmon on sumne sāl un-ȝesālige ȝēofas eahta on ānre nihte tō þām ār-weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan Ȣā 170 māþmas þe menn ȝider brōhton, and cunnodon mid cræfte hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slēcȝe swīþe Ȣā hæspan, sum hiera mid fēolan fēolode ymb·ūtan, sum ēac under-dealf Ȣā duru mid spadan, sum hiera mid hlāddre wolde on·lūcan þæt ēag-þyrel; ac hīe swuncon on īdel, and earm- 175 līce fērdon, swā þæt se hālga wer hīe wundorlīce ȝe·band, ȝelcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hiera nān ne mihte þæt morþ ȝe·frēmman ne hīe þanon ā·styrian; ac stōdon swā of mergen. Menn Ȣā þæs wundrodon, hū Ȣā weargas hangodon, sum on hlāddre, sum lēat tō ȝe·delfe, 180 and ȝelc on his weorce wæs fæste ȝe·bunden. Hīe wurdon Ȣā ȝe·brōhte tō þām biskepe ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā·hōn on hēam ȝealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ȝe·myndig hū se mild-heorta God clipode þurh his wītegan þās word þe hēr standaþ: *Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses, 'Ȣā þe man lātt 185 tō dēaþe ā·lies hīe ūt simle.'* And ēac Ȣā hālgan canōnes bēc ȝe·hādodum for·bēodaþ ȝe biscopum ȝe prēostum tō bēonne ymbe ȝēofas, for þām þe hit ne ȝe·byref þām þe bēoþ ȝe·corene Gode to þegnienne þæt hīe ȝe·þwārlēcan scylen on ȝeniges mannes dēaþe, gif hīe bēoþ Dryhtnes 190

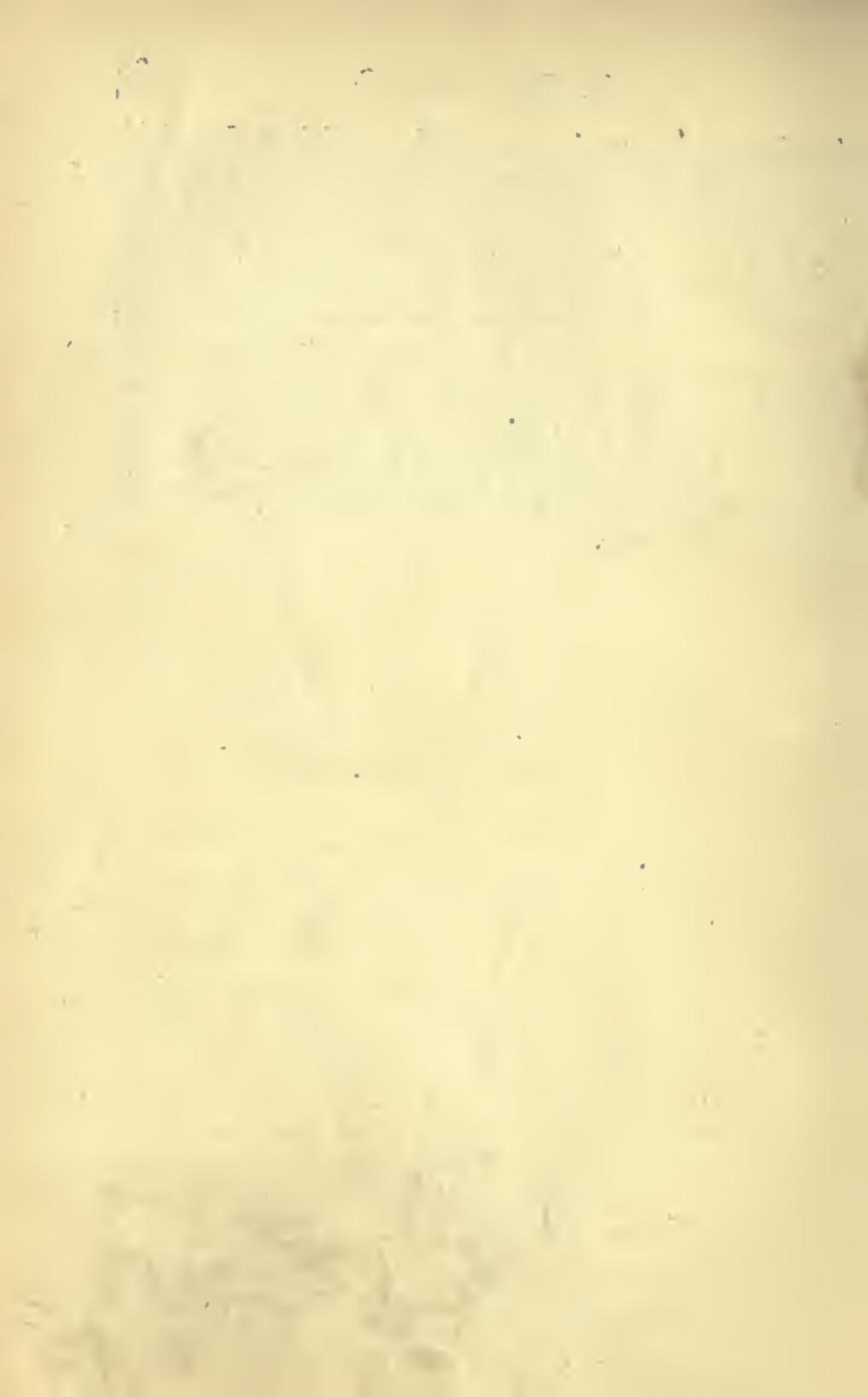
þegnas. Est þā Þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan be·hrēowsode mid ȝēomrunge þæt hē swā rēþne dōm settē þām ungesēligum þēofum, and hit be·sārgode ȝēfre oþ his lifes ȝende, and þā lēode bæd ȝeorne þæt hīe him mid fæsten 195 fullice þrīe dagas, biddende þone ȝēlmihtigan þæt hē him ȝarian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ȝe·hāten, rīce for worulde, un·ȝewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan mid rīcetere swīþe, and hēt him æt·iewan orgellice swīþe 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæþer hē ȝe·sund wāre; ac swā hraþe swā hē ȝe·seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ȝā·wēdde hē sōna, and wæl-hrēowlīce grymetode, and earmlīce ȝe·ȝendode yflum dēaþe. ȝis is þām ȝe·lic þe se ȝe·lēaffulla pāpa Gregōrius sægde on his ȝesētnesse be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līp on 205 Rōme-byriȝ, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāȝe ȝe gōde ȝe yfle; ac God hīe ȝe·stilde swā þæt þār swulton on þāre scēawunge seofon mēnn æt·gædre; þā ȝeswicon þā ȝōþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēnniscum ȝe·dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē ȝe·hīerdon on folclicre sprācē be þām hālgan Ēadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ȝe·writte sēttan, ac hīe wāt ȝe·hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweotol, and on swelcum ȝōþrum, þæt God ælmihtiȝ mæg þone mann ȝā·rāran eft on dōmes dāȝe onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Ēadmund hālne 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dāȝ, þēah þe hē on moldan cōme.

Wierþe wāre sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe man weorþode and wel ȝe·lōgode mid clāenum Godes þēowum tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mārra þonne mēnn mægen ȝā·smēan. Nis Angel-cynn be·dāled Dryhtnes hālgena, þonne on ȝēnla-lande liþgaþ swelce hālgan swelce þes hālga cyning, and Cūþberht se ēadiga and sancte ȝēþelþrȳþ on Ȅlīg, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on lichaman, ȝe·lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela ȝōþre on

Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrčaþ, swā swā hit  
 wīde is cūþ, þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe, þe hīe on ȝe·līefdon. 225  
 Crīst ȝe·sweotolaþ mannum þurh his māere hālgan þæt hē is  
 ælmihtiġ God þe wyrčþ swelc wundru, þēah þe þā earman  
 Iūdēiscan hīe eallunga wiþ·sōcen, for þām þe hīe sind  
 ā·wiergde, swā swā hīe wýsc̄ton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān  
 wundru ȝe·worht æt hīera byrgennum, for þām þe hīe ne 230  
 ȝe·līefaþ on þone lifiandan Crīst; ac Crīst ȝe·sweotolaþ  
 mannum hwār se gōda ȝe·lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundru  
 wyrčþ þurh his hālgan wīde ȝeond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe  
 wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þām Hālgan  
 Gāste, ā būtan ȝende.



## NOTES.

The references marked 'Gr.' are to the pages and paragraphs of the grammar; paragraph-references in ( ) are to the numbered paragraphs in the grammar.

### I. SENTENCES.

Line 2. *sē*. Gr. 21. 1.

*pis sind*. Gr. 45. 2.

l. 6. *selp*. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 7. *sēo sēmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.

l. 12. *geworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).

l. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.

*nēfre . . ne . . nānes*. Gr. 52. 2. *ne wæs* is usually contracted into *næs*; the full form is used here because the *wæs* is emphatic.

l. 17. *hēt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.

l. 23. *Æpelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.

l. 24. *Æsces-dūn*, *sf*. Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.'

l. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. 1. 52.

l. 28. *þonne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.

l. 37. *ælmihtiga*. Gr. 43. (4).

l. 43. *ēower se heofonlica Fæder*. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.

l. 50. *bēo*. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 52. *tō*, for.

l. 56. *twēntiġ wintra*. Gr. 18.

l. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.

l. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).

l. 61. *fisha*. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 63. *þēm*, those.

*hider on land*, lit. *hither on to land*, = to this land.

l. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *blēdsian*. It is a derivative of *blōd*, like *ričsian* from *ričē*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.

l. 80. *godspell*. The original form of this word was probably *gōd-spell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggelion*.

Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *god* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspiall*) and Old High German (*gōtespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

1. *bip.* Gr. 45. 5.

1. 82. *hie.* Gr. 19.

1. 89. *him on ēlce healfe*, lit. 'to (for) themselves on each side,' = on every side (of themselves).

1. 92. *rihtne.* Gr. 42. 5.

1. 93. *Æpelwulf-ing.* Gr. 38.

1. 101. *fare gē.* Gr. 22. 7.

1. 106. *forsāwon.* A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.

1. 107. *gīf se blinda blindne lētt.* *gīf* here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (*wīpstēnt*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

1. 114. *cwēde.* Gr. 48. (5).

1. 118. *mægē.* Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

1. 119. *sie.* Gr. 47. (A).

1. 120. Scotland is here used in its older sense of 'Ireland.' Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

1. 121. *his.* Gr. 41. 3.

1. 123. *healden.* Gr. 48. (2).

1. 124. *wēre.* Gr. 47. (B. 1).

1. 132. *sē pe.* Gr. 21.

1. 135. *pæt.* Gr. 21; 52. 3.

1. 137. *on ēare.* Gr. 51. 2.

1. 138. *gewēndon him*, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.

1. 139. *dō gē.* Gr. 22.

1. 142. *grēte.* Compare Gr. 49. (8).

1. 145. *swelce*, adverb, 'as it were.'

1. 151. *nime.* Gr. 49. (7).

1. 161. *cōme.* Compare *mægē*, 1. 118 above.

1. 166. *ofslægennē.* Gr. 46. 5.

1. 176. *geweorþen.* Gr. 47. (B. 1.)

1. 180. *wolde.* Gr. 45. 5.

1. 191. *bēon.* Gr. 48. (2).

## II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

1. 1. *pās mīn word.* Gr. 43. 8.

1. 16. *āweorpe.* Gr. 49. (8).

1. 20. *hit* refers back to *sād*, l. 18.

1. 22. *ūp sprungenre sunnan.* Gr. 41. 2.

1. 28. *is geworden.* An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est.*

1. 32. *hine*, reflexive, Gr. 19.

1. 40. *tō forbærnenne.* We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).

1. 52. *on hiera fatu.* Compare I. 137.

1. 60. *gewordenre gecwidrādenne pām wyrhtum.* A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventione autem facta cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).

1. 67. *dyde pām swā Ȝelice.* The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.

1. 86. *pāt.* Gr. 21.

1. 90. *suna*, dative, 'for his son.'

1. 106. *ȝieftħūs.* *ħūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *ħūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldħūs* (fire-house).

1. 107. *pāt hē wolde gesēon.* This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde gesēon*, (2) *pāt* (in order that) *hē ȝe·sāwe.*

## III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

The first two pieces are taken from *Ælfric's* translation of the Heptateuch, first published by Thwaites in his *Heptateuchus*, and afterwards by Grein as vol. i. of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*—Genesis xi. and xxii. The other three are from *Ælfric's* Homilies (edited by Thorpe)—ii. 584 foll., i. 570, ii. 432.

1. 4. *him betwēonan.* Gr. 51. 5.

1. 13. *læden.* This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally.

1. 17. for þēm . . for þēm þe, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

1. 28. tō scoldon. This use of *sceal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.

1. 36. him self. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, ‘God him-self will appoint for him-self.’ In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself, themselves*.

11. 46, 47. nū . . nū, correlative, =now . . now that, the second *nū* being almost causal (since).

1. 51. hæfde . . tō, took . . for.

1. 52. Gode tō lāce. Gr. 40. (1).

1. 57. mīn ęgę, objective genitive, ‘the fear of me.’  
māre, neut. ‘a greater thing,’ ‘something more important.’

1. 81. māre. Cp. I. 57.

1. 82. wāre. Gr. 49. (7).

1. 89. hwās is governed by *giernde*, by ‘attraction.’

1. 135. mīcle, adverb.

1. 137. wāre. Gr. 49. (7).

1. 153. beliefan is a later form for *gēlēfan*.

1. 156. tō handum. Cp. I. 122 above.

1. 174. ęr ęnam. Gr. 46. 6.

1. 200. fram mannum. *fram* hēre, as usual, denotes the agent ‘by’ in passive constructions.

1. 202. wite. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

#### IV. SAMSON.

From *Ælfric's* translation of the Book of Judges in  
Thwaites' Heptateuch.

1. 8. ongīnþ tō ęliesenne, will release. *onginnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

1. 35. Gaza ęhāten. When a name together with *ęhāten* is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).

1. 41. swā swā hīe belocenu wāron, locked as they were.  
ufeweardum þēm cnolle. Gr. 43. 2.

1. 46. wās, consisted.

1. 51. geworhte. We should expect *geworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*þe of sinum geworhte sind*.

l. 74. *Dagon gehāten*. Compare l. 35.  
 swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'  
 l. 81. *hēton*. Compare I. 106.  
 l. 87. *forþ* is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

## V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

l. 2. *hēr sind*, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *þær*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also l. 12 below.

*gēpēodu*, languages as the test of nationality. It is believed that Latin was still spoken as a living language by the Romanized Britons at the time of the venerable *Bede* (eighth century), from whose *Church History* this section was taken by the compilers of the *Chronicle*.

l. 5. *Armenia* is an error for *Armorica*.  
 l. 6. *Scithie*, Scythia.  
 l. 8. *Norþibernie*, North of Ireland.  
 l. 24. *hēr*, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the *Chronicle*.

l. 26. *Wyrtgeorn* is the regular development of an earlier *\*Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.

l. 28. *Ypwinesflēot* has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.  
 l. 45. *Æglesprep*, Aylesthorp, a village near Aylesford.  
 l. 49. *Crēcganford*, Crayford.  
 l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.

l. 61. *hēpne mēnn*, Danes.  
 l. 62. *mid Defena-scīre*, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'  
 l. 64. *dux* is here written instead of *ealdormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cyning*.

l. 65. *Sandwīc*, Sandwich.  
 l. 68. *fēorþe healf hund*, fourth half=three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *vierthalb*.

l. 71. *Sūprige*, Surrey.  
 l. 73. *Āclēa*, Ockley.  
 l. 76. *se hēre*, the Danish army. *hēre* got a bad sense, through its association with *hērgian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *hēre* is defined as

a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fierd*, l. 71, 3 above.

**Humbremūþa**, mouth of the Humber.

l. 77. **Eoforwīc**, York; a corruption of *Eboracum*.

l. 84. **inne wurdon**, got in.

l. 85. **sume**. Compare IV. 51.

## VI. KING EDMUND.

From *Ælfric's Lives of the Saints*, now in course of publication for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglosaxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—cōm sūþan ofer sā fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; *dægē*, tō *Dünstāne*, &c.

l. 1. **sancte** is an English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*.

l. 5. **sancte** is here the E. dative inflection, *sanct* having been made into a substantive.

l. 39. **bilewīt** = \**bile-hwīt* (with the regular change of *hw* into *w* between vowels) literally 'white (=tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'

l. 70. **worhte flēames**. This construction of *wyrcan* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. **wǣre**, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 85. **fūse**. The correct reading is probably *fūsne*, but the plural *fūse* may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.

l. 149. **ȝebedhūs**. The Welsh *bettws*, as in *Bettws-y-coed* = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.

l. 176. **swā pæt** does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound...?'

l. 178. **hīe**, reflexive.

l. 179. **pæs . . hū**, correlative.

l. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'

l. 200. **hwæper**, (that he might see) whether ...

l. 215. **lichaman**, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

l. 222. **Ēlīg** = *æl-īeg* 'eel-island.'

## GLOSSARY.

THE order is strictly alphabetical (þ following t) except that words with the prefix *ge* are put in the order of the letter that follows the *ge* (*gebed* under *b*, &c.).

The following abbreviations are used:—

*sm.*, *sn.*, *sf.* masc., neut., fem. substantive.

*sv.* strong verb.

*uv.* weak verb.

*swv.* strong-weak verb (preterito-present).

The others require no explanation.

The numbers after *sv.* refer to the classes of strong verbs in the grammar.

Words in [ ] are Latin (and Greek) originals or cognate Old E. words. The latter are only referred to when the connection can be proved by the phonetic laws given in the grammar.

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

abbod, *sm.* abbot [*Latin abbatem*].

ā-·bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer),  
announce.

ā-·biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā-·bitan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā-·blēndan, *uv.* blind [*blind*].

ā-·brecan, *sv.* 4, break into, take  
(city).

ā-·būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve,  
turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

ā-·cēnnan, *uv.* bring forth, bear  
(child).

ā-·cēwēllan, *uv.* kill.

ā-·cēwēncan, *uv.* extinguish.

ā-·drūgian, *wv.* dry up, *intr.* [*drygē*].

ā-·dwēscān, *uv.* extinguish.

ācer, *sm.* field.

āpele, *aj.* noble, excellent.

āpeling, *sm.* prince.

āfen, *sm.* evening.

āfre, *av.* ever, always.

āfter, *av.*, *prep. w. dat.* after—āster  
bām, after that, afterwards; ac-  
cording to, by.

āg-hwēlc, *prn.* each.

āgħer, *prn.* either, each—*cj.* āgħer  
ge . . ge, both . . and [= āgħ-  
hwæħer].

āht, *sf.* property [*āhte, āgan*].

ālan, *uv.* burn.

ālc, *aj.* each.

ālmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek*  
*eleēmosinē*].

āl-mihtiġ, *aj.* almighty.

āniġ, *aj.* any [*ān*].

ār, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time),  
ār bām he, *cj.* before.

ār, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.*  
ārest, *adj. and adv.*, first.

ārċe-bisċop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin*  
*archiepiscopus*].

ārende, *sn.* errand, message.

ærend-raca, *sm.* messenger.  
 æ-rist, *sm.* (rising again), resurrection [*ārisan*].  
 ærne-mergen, *sm.* early morning.  
 æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.  
 æt, *prp. w. dat.* at; *deprivation*, from; *origin, source*—ābædon wif æt him, 'asked for wives from them'; *specification, defining*—wurdon æt spræce, 'fell into conversation.'  
 æt-bregðan, *sv. 3* (snatch away), deprive of.  
 æt-foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.  
 æt-gædre, *av.* together.  
 æt-iewan, *wv. w. dat.* show.  
 æton, *see* etan.  
 æ-fandian, *wv.* experience, find out [*findan*].  
 æ-faran, *sv. 2*, go away, depart.  
 æ-feallan, *sv. 1*, fall.  
 æ-fēdan, *wv.* feed.  
 æ-fýlan, *wv.* defile [*fūl*].  
 æ-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic.* of æ-fýrhtan *from* forht].  
 ægan, *swv.* possess.  
 æ-gān, *sv.* happen.  
 ægen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic.* of ægan].  
 æ-giefan, *sv. 5, w. dat.* give, render.  
 æh, *see* ægan.  
 æ-hébban, *sv. 2*, raise, exalt.  
 æ-hieldan, *wv.* incline.  
 æ-hōn, *sv. 1*, hang, *trans.*  
 æ-hrēosan, *sv. 7*, fall.  
 æhte, *see* ægan,  
 æ-hwār, *av.* anywhere.  
 æ-hýran, *wv.* hire.  
 æ-liesan, *wv.* (loosen), release; redeem [*lēas*].  
 æ-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.  
 æ-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.  
 æn, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ænra in ænra gehwelic, 'each one.'  
 æn-cēnned, *aj.* (*past partic.*) (only-born), only (child).  
 and, *cj.* and.

and-bidian, *wv. w. gen.* wait, expect [bidan].  
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.  
 andettan, *wv.* confess.  
 and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.  
 and-swarian, *wv. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].  
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swērian].  
 and-weard, *aj.* present.  
 and-wyrdan, *wv. w. dat.* answer [word].  
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).  
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, Englaud.  
 æ-niman, *sv. 4*, take away.  
 æn-lēcan, *wv.* unite.  
 æn-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.  
 æn-mōd-lice, *av.* unanimously.  
 æn-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.  
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.  
 är, *sf.* mercy; honour.  
 æ-rēran, *wv.* raise, build [*ārisan*].  
 ärian, *wv. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [är].  
 æ-rīsan, *sv. 6*, arise.  
 är-lēas, *aj.* wicked.  
 arn, *see* iernan.  
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.  
 arod-lice, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.  
 är-weorp, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.  
 äscian, *wv.* ask.  
 æ-scūfan, *sv. 7*, thrust.  
 æ-sēndan, *wv.* send.  
 æ-sēttan, *wv.* set, place.  
 æ-smēan, *wv.* consider, think of, conceive.  
 assa, *sm.* ass.  
 æ-stellan, *wv.* institute.  
 æ-stigan, *sv. 6*, ascend, descend.  
 æ-strēccan, *wv.* stretch out, extend.  
 æ-styrian, *wv.* stir, move.  
 æ-tēon, *sv. 7*, draw out, draw, take.  
 atol-lie, *aj.* deformed.  
 æ-prēotan, *sv. 7*, fail, run short.

ā-<sup>·</sup>wēccān, *wv.* awake, arouse [wacian].  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>wēdan, *wv.* go mad [wōd].  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>wēndan, *wv.* turn ; translate.  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>wēorpan, *sv.* 3, throw, throw away ; depose (king).  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>wēstan, *wv.* lay waste, ravage.  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>wierged, *aj.* cursed, accursed, [past. partic. of āwiergān, from wearg].  
 ā-wiht, *prn.* aught, anything.  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>writan, *sv.* 6, write.  
 ā-<sup>·</sup>wyrtwalian, *wv.* root up.

## B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under bæc, behind.  
 bæd, *see* biddan.  
 bædon, *see* biddan.  
 bærnan, *wv.* burn, *trans.* [beornan].  
 bærnnett, *sn.* burning.  
 bæron, *see* beran.  
 bæst, *sm.* bast.  
 bæsten, *aj.* of bast.  
 be, *prep. w. dat.* by ; about, concerning.  
 beald, *aj.* bold.  
 bearn, *sn.* child [beran].  
 bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid, command.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>byrgān, *wv.* bury.  
 bēc, *see* bōc.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>clyppan, *wv.* embrace, encompass, hold.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>cuman, *sv.* 4, come.  
 ġe<sup>·</sup>bed, *sn.* prayer [biddan].  
 be-<sup>·</sup>dælan, *wv. w. gen.* deprive of [dāl].  
 bēd, *sn.* bed.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>delfan, *sv.* 3, (hide by digging), bury.  
 ġe<sup>·</sup>bed-hūs, *sn.* oratory, chapel.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>fēstan, *wv.* (make fast) ; *w. dat.* commit, entrust to.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>foran, *prp. w. dat.* before.  
 bēgen, *prn.* both.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>geondan, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>gietan, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.

be-<sup>·</sup>ginnan, *sv.* 3, begin.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>hātan, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>hēafdian, *wv.* behead [hēafod].  
 be-<sup>·</sup>healdan, *sv.* 1, behold.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>hōfian, *wv. w. gen.* require.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>hrēowsian, *wv.* repent [hrēowan].  
 be-<sup>·</sup>hȳdan, *wv.* hide.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>lēwan, *wv.* betray.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>liefan, *wv.* believe.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>līfan, *sv.* 6, remain [lāf].  
 be-<sup>·</sup>lūcan, *sv.* 7, lock, close.  
 bēnd, *smfn.* bond [bindan].  
 bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.  
 bēon, *v. be*—bēon ymbe, have to do with.  
 beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.  
 ġebeorgan, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, protect.  
 beornan, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*  
 bēot-lic, *aj.* boastful.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>pēčan, *wv.* deceive.  
 beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry ; (ġeberan, bring forth).  
 bērn, *sn.* barn.  
 berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>sārgian, *wv.* lament [sārig].  
 be-<sup>·</sup>scieran, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>sēon, *sv.* 5, see, look.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>sōttan, *wv.* set about, surround, cover.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>stealcian, *wv.* go stealthily, steal.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>swīcan, *sv.* 6, deceive, circumvent, betray.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>tēēcan, *wv.* commit, entrust, give up.  
 bētera, bētst, *see* gōd.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>twēonan, *prp. w. dat.* between, among.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>twix, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* between, among ; of time, during—betwix þām þe, *cj.* while.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>wērian, *wv.* defend.  
 be-<sup>·</sup>witan, *swv.* watch over, have charge of.  
 bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.  
 biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg.  
 ġe<sup>·</sup>biddan, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.

bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance  
 [beald].  
 bī-gēng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and  
 gēng from gān].  
 bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.  
 bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.  
 binnan, *av.* inside; *prp.* *w. dat.*  
 within, in [= be-innan].  
 bisco<sup>p</sup>, *sm.* bishop [*Latin* episcopus].  
 bi-smer, *sm.* insult, ignominy.  
 bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shame-  
 ful.  
 bismrian, *wv.* treat with ignominy,  
 insult [bism'er].  
 bitan, *sv.* 6, bite.  
 bip, *see* bēon.  
 blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.  
 bleoh, *sn.* colour.  
 blēow, *see* blāwan.  
 blētsian, *wv.* bless.  
 blind, *aj.* blind.  
 bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.  
 blissian, *wv.* rejoice.  
 blipe, *aj.* glad, merry.  
 blipe-lice, *av.* gladly.  
 blōd, *sn.* blood.  
 bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.  
 Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.  
 bodian, *wv.* announce, preach [bēo-  
 dan].  
 bodiġ, *sm.* body.  
 bohte, *see* byćgan.  
 brād, *aj.* broad.  
 brāp, *sm.* vapour, odour.  
 brecan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).  
 bregdān, *sv.* 3, pull.  
 brēmel, *sm.* bramble.  
 Breten, *sf.* Britain.  
 Brettas, *smpl.* the British.  
 Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].  
 bringan, *wv.* bring.  
 brōhte, *see* bringan.  
 brōþor, *sm.* brother.  
 brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, par-  
 take of.  
 brȳd, *sf.* bride.  
 brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [*liter-*  
*rally* bride-man].  
 būan, *wv.* dwell.

būend, *smpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic.*  
 of būan].  
 bufan, *prp.* *w. dat. and acc.* over,  
 above, on.  
 būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.  
 bundon, *see* bindan.  
 burg, *sf.* city.  
 burg-geat, *sn.* city-gate.  
 bütan, *av.* outside; *prp.* *w. dat.* with-  
 out, except, besides [= be-ütan].  
 bütan, *cj.* unless, except.  
 byćgan, *wv.* buy.  
 byrpen, *sf.* burden [beran].  
 byrġen, *sf.* tomb [bebryġan].  
 ġebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.  
 byriġ, *see* burg.  
 byrst, *sf.* bristle.  
 ġe'bȳsnian, *wv.* give example, il-  
 lustrate.  
 ġe'bȳsnung, *sf.* example.

## C.

Cann, *see* cunnan.  
 canōn, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, ca-  
 nonical books.  
 Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury  
 [Cantwāra, *gen.* of Cantware].  
 Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men  
 of Kent [*Lat.* Cantia and ware].  
 cāsere, *sm.* emperor [*Latin* Caesar].  
 cēaflas, *smpl.* jaws.  
 cēald, *aj.* cold.  
 cēalf, *sn.* calf.  
 cēap, *sn.* purchase.  
 cēas, *see* cēosan.  
 cēaster, *sf.* city [*Latin* castra].  
 cēne, *aj.* brave, bold.  
 cēnnan, *wv.* bring forth, bear child.  
 Cēnt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].  
 Cēnt-land, *sn.* Kent.  
 cēorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.  
 cēosan, *sv.* 7, choose.  
 cēpan, *wv. w. gen.* attend, look out  
 for.  
 cēpan, *wv.* trade, sell [cēap].  
 cēpend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of  
 cēpan].  
 cīerr, *sm.* turn.

cierran, *wv.* turn, return, go—cier-  
 ran tō, take to.  
 ge-cierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.  
 cild, *sn.* child.  
 cild-hād, *sm.* childhood.  
 cinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.  
 ciriē, *sf.* church.  
 clēne, *aj.* clean, pure.  
 clawu, *sf.* claw.  
 clipian, *wv.* call, summon.  
 clipung, *sf.* calling.  
 clyppan, *wv.* clip, embrace.  
 cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.  
 cnoll, *sm.* top, summit.  
 coccel, *sm.* corn-cockle.  
 cōm, *see* cuman..  
 coren, *see* cēosan.  
 cræft, *sm.* skill, cunning.  
 cristen, *aj.* Christian.  
 cuma, *sm.* stranger [cuman].  
 cuman, *sv.* 4, come ; cuman ūp,  
     land.  
 cunnan, *suv.* know.  
 cunnian, *wv.* try [cunnan].  
 curon, *see* cēosan.  
 cūp, *aj.* known [originally past  
     partic. of cunnan].  
 cwēdon, *see* cweþan.  
 cwēþ, *see* cweþan.  
 cweatern, *sn.* prison.  
 cwēman, *wv.* please, gratify.  
 ge-cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.  
 cwēn, *sf.* queen.  
 cweþan, *sv.* 5, say, speak ; name,  
     call.  
 cwic, *aj.* alive.  
 cwide, *sm.* speech, address [cweþan].  
 gecwid-rēden, *sf.* agreement.  
 cwipp, *see* cweþan.  
 cymp, *see* cuman.  
 cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.  
 cyne-līc, *aj.* royal.  
 cyne-līce, *av.* like a king, royally.  
 cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.  
 cyning, *sm.* king.  
 cynn, *sn.* race, kind.  
 cyst, *sf.* excellence [cēosan].  
 cystiō, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.  
 cýpan, *wv.* make known, tell [cūp].

## D.

Dēd, *sf.* deed.  
 dæg, *sm.* day.  
 dæg-hwēm-līce, *av.* daily.  
 dēl, *sm.* part—be healfsum dāle, by  
     half.  
 dēlan, *wv.* divide, share.  
 dēad, *aj.* dead.  
 dēap, *sm.* death.  
 Defena-scīr, *sf.* Devonshire [De-  
     vonia].  
 dehter, *see* dohtor.  
 gedelf, *sn.* digging.  
 delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.  
 Dēne, *smpl.* Danes.  
 Dēnisc, *aj.* Danish.  
 dēo-fol, *sm.* devil [*Latin* diabolus].  
 dēofol-gield, *sn.* idol.  
 dēop, *aj.* deep.  
 dēor, *sn.* wild beast.  
 dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.  
 dēor-wierþe, *aj.* precious.  
 dīegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.  
 dīegol-nes, *sf.* secret.  
 dīepe, *sf.* depth [dēop].  
 dihtan, *wv.* appoint [*Latin* dictare].  
 disc-þegn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.  
 dohtor, *sf.* daughter.  
 dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.  
 dōn, *sv.* do, act.  
 dorste, *see* durran.  
 draca, *sm.* dragon.  
 dranc, *see* drinca.  
 drēorig, *aj.* sad.  
 drīfan, *sv.* 6, drive.  
 drinca, *sm.* drink.  
 drinca, *sv.* 3, drink.  
 drohtnian, *wv.* live, continue, behave.  
 drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.  
 drīge, *aj.* dry.  
 Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.  
 dūn, *sf.* hill, down.  
 durran, *suv.* dare.  
 duru, *sf.* door.  
 dūst, *sn.* dust.  
 ge-dwyld, *sn.* error.  
 dyde, *see* dōn.  
 dyppan, *wv.* dip.  
 dysiō, *aj.* foolish.

## E.

Ēac, *av.* also; ēac swelce, also.  
 ēacnian, *wv.* increase.  
 ēadig, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.  
 ēage, *sn.* eye.  
 ēag-pȳrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.  
 eahta, *num.* eight.  
 ēa-lā, *interj.* oh !  
 eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.  
 Eald-seaxe, *smp.* Old Saxons.  
 ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.  
 ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.  
 eall, *aj.* all.  
 eall, *av.* quite; eall swā mičel swā,  
 (quite) as much as.  
 eall-nīwe, *aj.* quite new.  
 eallunga, *av.* entirely.  
 ealu, *sn.* ale.  
 eard, *sm.* country, native land.  
 eardian, *wv.* dwell.  
 earm, *sm.* arm.  
 earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.  
 earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.  
 earm-līce, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.  
 earn, *sm.* eagle.  
 eart, *see* wesan.  
 ēast, *av.* eastwards.  
 ēast-dæl, *sm.* east part, the East.  
 Ēast-ēngle, *smp.* East-Anglians.  
 Ēast-seaxe, *smp.* East-Saxons.  
 ēape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.  
 ēap-mēdan, *wv.* humble [ēapmōd].  
 ēap-mōd, *aj.* humble.  
 ēče, *aj.* eternal.  
 ēč-nes, *sf.* eternity.  
 efen, *aj.* even.  
 ġe'efen-læčan, *wv.* imitate.  
 efne, *av.* behold, lo ! [efen].  
 ēfsian, *wv.* clip, shear.  
 eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.  
 ēge, *sm.* fear.  
 ēgēsa, *sm.* fear [ēge].  
 ēges-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.  
 ēhtere, *sm.* persecutor.  
 ele, *sm.* oil.  
 el-pēodig-nes, *sf.* foreign land.  
 ēnde, *sm.* end.  
 ēndemes, *av.* together.

ġe'ēndian, *wv.* end; dīe.  
 ēndlufon, *num.* eleven.  
 ēndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.  
 ġe'ēndung, *sf.* ending, end.  
 ēnġel, *sm.* angel [*Latin angelus*].  
 Ēngla-land, *sn.* England [*Engla*  
 gen. pl. of *Engle*].  
 Ēngle, *smp.* the English [*Angel*].  
 Ēnglisc, *aj.* English—*sn.* English  
 language [*Engle*].  
 ēode, *see* gān.  
 eom, *see* wesan.  
 eorl, *sm.* earl.  
 eorþ-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.  
 eorþe, *sf.* earth.  
 eorþ-fēst, *aj.* firm in the earth.  
 eorþ-lic, *aj.* earthly.  
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.  
 eornost-līce, *av.* in truth, indeed.  
 ēow, *see* þū.  
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.  
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

## F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.  
 fægen, *aj.* glad.  
 fæger, *aj.* fair.  
 fæger-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.  
 fægnian, *wv.* w. gen. rejoice.  
 fēmne, *sf.* virgin.  
 fēr, *sf.* danger.  
 fēr-lic, *aj.* sudden.  
 fēr-līce, *av.* suddenly.  
 fēst, *aj.* fast, firm.  
 fēstan, *wv.* fast.  
 fēsten, *sf.* fasting.  
 fēt, *sn.* vessel.  
 fāg-nes, *sf.* variegation, various  
 colours.  
 fandian, *wv.* w. gen. try, test,  
 tempt [fiudan].  
 faran, *sv.* 2, go.  
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.  
 fēa, *aj.* pl. few.  
 ġe'fēa, *sm.* joy.  
 feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.  
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.  
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.

fēdan, *wv.* feed [fōda].  
 fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.  
 feld, *sm.* field.  
 feoh, *sn.* money, property.  
 gēfeoht, *sn.* fight.  
 feohtan, *sv. 3,* fight.  
 fēole, *sf.* file.  
 fēolian, *wv.* file.  
 fēoll, *see feallan.*  
 fēond, *sm.* enemy.  
 feorh, *sm.* life.  
 feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.  
 feorr, *av.* far.  
 fēorpa, *num.* fourth.  
 fēower, *num.* four.  
 gēfēra, *sm.* companion [*för*].  
 fēran, *wv.* go, fare [*för*].  
 gēfēran, *wv.* (go over), take pos-  
 session of.  
 ferian, *wv.* carry [*faran*].  
 fēt, *see fōt.*  
 fetian, *wv.* fetch—*pret.* gēfētte.  
 gēfētte, *see fetian.*  
 fiend, *see fēond.*  
 fierd, *sf.* army [*faran*].  
 fierlen, *aj.* distant [*feorr*].  
 fierst, *sm.* period, time.  
 fif, *num.* five.  
 findan, *sv. 3* (*pret.* funde), find.  
 fisc, *sm.* fish.  
 fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.  
 flēam, *sm.* flight [*flēon*].  
 fleax, *sn.* flax.  
 flēogan, *sv. 7,* fly.  
 flēon, *sv. 7,* flee.  
 flēotan, *sv. 7,* float.  
 flītan, *sv. 6,* quarrel, dispute.  
 gēfieman, *wv.* put to flight [*flēam*].  
 flōd, *sm.* flood.  
 flota, *sm.* fleet [*flēotan*].  
 flot-hēre, *sm.* naval army, army of  
 pirates.  
 flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.  
 flōwan, *sv. 1,* flow.  
 flugon, *see flēon.*  
 flyht, *sm.* flight [*flēogan*].  
 fōda, *sm.* food.  
 fōle, *sn.* people, nation.  
 fōl-lic, *aj.* popular.

folgian, *wv. w. dat.* follow; obey.  
 fōn, *sv. 1,* seize, take, capture; fēng  
 tō rīce, came to the throne; tōgædre  
 fēngon, joined together.  
 for, *prep. w. dat.* before—rīce for  
 worulde, in the eyes of the world;  
 causal, for, because of, for the  
 sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for  
 the fear of God—for þām, there-  
 fore, for þām (þe), because; *w.*  
*acc.*, instead of, for.  
 fōr, *sf.* journey [*faran*].  
 fōr, *see faran.*  
 for-þēernan, *wv.* burn up, burn,  
*trans.*  
 for-þēodan, *sv. 7,* forbid.  
 for-þrēotan, *sv. 7,* break.  
 for-þēorfan, *sv. 3,* cut off.  
 for-dilgian, *wv.* destroy.  
 for-dōn, *sv.* destroy.  
 for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic. of*  
*forealdian, grow old*].  
 fore-scēawian, *wv.* pre-ordain, de-  
 cree, appoint.  
 fore-sēcgan, *wv.* say before—se  
 foresēgda, the aforesaid.  
 for-giefan, *sv. 5, w. dat.* give,  
 grant; forgive.  
 for-giefn̄es, *sf.* forgiveness.  
 for-ǵīeman, *wv.* neglect.  
 for-ǵīetan, *sv.* forget.  
 forht, *aj.* afraid.  
 forhtian, *wv.* be afraid.  
 for-hwēga, *av.* somewhere.  
 for-lētan, *sv. 1,* leave, abandon.  
 for-lēosan, *sv. 7,* lose.  
 for-līger, *sn.* wantonness, immo-  
 rality.  
 forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrnest,  
 first.  
 for-molsnian, *wv.* crumble, decay.  
 for-scrincan, *sv. 3,* shrink up.  
 for-sēon, *sv. 5,* despise.  
 for-slēan, *sv. 2,* cut through.  
 for-standan, *sv. 2,* (stand before),  
 protect.  
 forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.  
 forþ-fēran, *wv.* depart, die.  
 for-þrysman, *wv.* suffocate, choke.

for-*weorþan*, *sv.* 3, perish.  
*fōt*, *sm.* foot.  
*frætwian*, *wv.* adorn.  
*frætwung*, *sf.* ornament.  
*fram*, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w. pass.* hie wāron fram Wyrtgeorne  
*gēlaþode*, invited by.  
*frēmman*, *wv.* perform, do.  
*frēond*, *sm.* friend.  
*friþ*, *sm.* peace—*friþ niman*, make  
*peace*.  
*fugol*, *sm.* bird.  
*fuhton*, *see feohtan*.  
*fūl*, *aj.* foul, impure.  
*full*, *aj.* full.  
*full-*blipe**, *aj.* very glad.  
*full-*cēne**, *aj.* very brave.  
*ful-lice*, *av.* fully.  
*full-*sōþ**, *aj.* very true.  
*fultum*, *sm.* help; forces, troops.  
*fultumian*, *wv. w. dat.* help.  
*funde*, *see findan*.  
*furpor*, *av.* further, more [*forþ*].  
*fūs*, *aj.* hastening.  
*fyllan*, *wv.* fill, fulfil [*full*].  
*fyr*, *sm.* fire.  
*fyrmeſt*, *see forma*.

## G.

*Gadrian*, *wv.* gather.  
*gārs*, *sm.* grass.  
*gafeloc*, *sm.* missile, spear.  
*gafol*, *sm.* interest, profit.  
*gamen*, *sm.* sport.  
*gān*, *sv.* go.  
*gē-*gān**, *sv.* gain, conquer.  
*gangende*, *see gān*.  
*gāst*, *sm.* spirit; se hālga gāst, the  
*Holy Ghost*.  
*gāst-lice*, *aj.* spiritual.  
*gē*, *cj.* and—*gē* . . *gē*, both . . and.  
*gē*, *see pū*.  
*gealga*, *sm.* gallows.  
*gēar*, *sm.* year.  
*gearcian*, *wv.* prepare [*gēaro*].  
*geard*, *sm.* yard, court.  
*gearu*, *aj.* ready.  
*gearwian*, *wv.* prepare.  
*geat*, *sm.* gate.

*gēogup*, *sf.* youth.  
*gēomrung*, *sf.* lamentation.  
*geond*, *prp. w. acc.* through,  
*throughout*.  
*gēong*, *aj.* young.  
*georn*, *aj.* eager.  
*georne*, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.  
*giefan*, *sv.* 5, give.  
*giefta*, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding  
*[gēfan]*.  
*gieft-hūs*, *sm.* wedding-hall.  
*gieft-lic*, *aj.* wedding.  
*giefu*, *sf.* gift; grace (of God)  
*[gēfan]*.  
*gierla*, *sm.* dress [*gēaru*].  
*giernan*, *wv. w. gen.* yearn, desire;  
*ask* [*georn*].  
*giet*, *av.* yet; further, besides.  
*gif*, *cj.* if.  
*gimm*, *sm. gem*, jewel [*Latin gemma*].  
*gimm-*stān**, *sm.* gem, jewel.  
*git*, *see pū*.  
*gītsian*, *wv.* covet.  
*gītsung*, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.  
*glæd*, *aj.* glad.  
*glæd-lice*, *av.* gladly.  
*glēaw*, *aj.* prudent, wise.  
*glēngan*, *wv.* adorn; trim (lamp).  
*god*, *sm.* God.  
*god-fæder*, *sm.* godfather.  
*god-spell*, *sm.* gospel.  
*godspel-lic*, *aj.* evangelical.  
*gōd*, *aj.* good—*compar.* bētera.  
*superl.* bēst.  
*gōd*, *sm.* good thing, good.  
*gold*, *sm.* gold.  
*gold-hord*, *sm.* treasure.  
*grēdiġ*, *aj.* greedy.  
*grēg*, *aj.* grey.  
*grētan*, *wv.* greet, salute.  
*grindan*, *sv.* 3, grind.  
*grist-bitung*, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.  
*grymetian*, *wv.* grunt, roar.  
*gyldan*, *wv.* gild [gold].  
*gylden*, *aj.* golden [gold].

## H.

*Habban*, *wv.* have; take.

hād, *sm.* rank, condition.  
 ġe-hādod, *aj.* ordained, in orders, clerical [*past partic.* of hādian, ordain].  
 hæfde, hæfp, *see* habban.  
 hæftan, *wv.* hold fast, hold [habban].  
 hālan, *wv.* heal [hāl].  
 hælend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.* of hælan].  
 hælo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].  
 hæs, *sf.* command.  
 hæspe, *sf.* hasp.  
 hæte, *sf.* heat [hāt].  
 hæp, *sf.* heath.  
 hæpen, *aj.* heathen [hæp].  
 hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.  
 ġe-hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.  
 hālga, *sm.* saint.  
 hālgian, *wv.* hallow, consecrate.  
 hālig, *aj.* holy.  
 hālig-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.  
 hām, *av.* homewards, home.  
 hand, *sf.* hand.  
 hand-cweorn, *sf.* hand-mill.  
 hangian, *wv.* hang, *intr.* [hōn].  
 hāt, *aj.* hot.  
 hātan, *sv.* *I.*, command, ask—*w.* *inf.* *in passive sense*, hēton him sēcgan, bade them be told ; name —*passive*, hātte.  
 hatian, *wv.* hate.  
 hātte, *see* hātan.  
 hē, *prn.* he.  
 hēafod, *sn.* head.  
 hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler, chief.  
 hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hīehst.  
 healdan, *sv.* *I.*, hold, keep ; guard ; preserve ; observe, keep.  
 healf, *aj.* half.  
 healf, *sf.* side.  
 hēa-lic, *aj.* lofty [hēah].  
 heall, *sf.* hall.  
 heard, *aj.* hard ; strong ; severe.  
 hēbban, *sv.* 2, raise.  
 hēfel-prēd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.  
 hēfe, *sm.* weight [hēbban].  
 hēfig, *aj.* heavy [hēfe].  
 hēll, *sf.* hell.

ġe-hēndē, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].  
 hēo, *see* hē.  
 heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*, heofona riče.  
 heofon-lic, *aj.* heavenly.  
 hēold, *see* healdan.  
 heord, *sf.* herd.  
 heorte, *sf.* heart.  
 hēr, *av.* here ; hither—hēr-æfter, &c., hereafter.  
 hēr-be-ēastan, *av.* east of this.  
 hēre, *sm.* army.  
 hēre-rēaf, *sn.* spoil.  
 hēre-toga, *sm.* army-leader, general, chief [toga from tēon].  
 hērgian, *wv.* ravage, make war [hēre].  
 hērgung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare, war.  
 hērian, *wv.* praise.  
 hēt, *see* hātan.  
 hider, *av.* hither.  
 hīe, *see* hē.  
 hīehst, *see* hēah.  
 hiera, *see* hē.  
 ġe-hieran, *wv.* hear.  
 hierde, *sm.* shepherd [heord].  
 hīerd-rēden, *sf.* guardianship.  
 hīere, *see* hē.  
 ġe-hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient [hieran].  
 ġe-hiersum-nes, *sf.* obedience.  
 him, hīne, *see* hē.  
 hired, *sm.* family, household.  
 his, *see* hē.  
 hit, *see* hē.  
 hīw, *sn.* hue, form.  
 hlēdder, *sf.* ladder.  
 hlæst, *sm.* load.  
 hlaf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.  
 hlāford, *sm.* lord.  
 hlīsa, *sm.* fame.  
 hlūd, *aj.* loud.  
 hlyðan, *wv.* make a noise, shout [hlūd].  
 hnappian, *wv.* doze.  
 ġe-hoferod, *aj.* (*past partic.*), hump-backed.  
 holt, *sn.* wood.

**hōn**, *sv. 1.* hang [hangian].  
**horn**, *sm. horn*.  
**hræd-lice**, *av. quickly*.  
**hrædung**, *sf. hurry*.  
**hræpe**, *av. quickly*—*swā hræpe swā*,  
 as soon as.  
**hrēod**, *sn. reed*.  
**hrēowan**, *sv. 7.* rue, repent.  
**hrieman**, *wv. cry, call*.  
**hriþer**, *sn. ox*.  
**hrōf**, *sn. roof*.  
**hryég**, *sm. back*.  
**hryre**, *sm. fall* [hrēosan].  
**hū**, *av. how*.  
**hū-meta**, *av. how*.  
**hund**, *sn. w. gen. hundred*.  
**hund**, *sm. dog*.  
**hund-feald**, *aj. hundredfold*.  
**hund-nigontig**, *num. ninety*.  
**hund-twēltig**, *num. hundred and  
 twenty*.  
**hungor**, *sm. hunger*; famine.  
**hungriг**, *aj. hungry*.  
**hūru**, *av. especially*.  
**hūs**, *sn. house*.  
**hux-lice**, *av. ignominiously*.  
**hwā**, *prn. who*.  
**gēhwā**, *prn. every one*.  
**hwēm**, *see hwā*.  
**hwēr**, *av. where*—*swā hwēr swā*,  
 wherever.  
**gēhwēr**, *av. everywhere*.  
**hwēs**, *hwēt, see hwā*.  
**hwēt**, *interj. what ! lo ! well*.  
**hwēte**, *sm. wheat*.  
**hwēper**, *av. ej. whether*—*hwēper  
 þe, to introduce a direct ques-  
 tion*.  
**hwēpre**, *av. however*.  
**hwanon**, *av. whence*.  
**hwēlc**, *prn. which ; any one, any*  
 —*swā hwēlc swā, whoever*.  
**gēhwēlc**, *prn. any, any one*.  
**hwil**, *sf. while, time*.  
**hwone**, *see hwā*.  
**hwonne**, *av. when*.  
**hwȳ**, *av. why*.  
**hȳdan**, *wv. hide*.  
**hyht**, *sf. hope*.

**gēhytan**, *wv. hope*.  
**hȳran**, *wv. hire*.

## I.

**IC**, *prn. I.*  
**īdel**, *aj. idle* ; useless, vain—*on  
 īdel, in vain*.  
**īeg-land**, *sn. island*.  
**ieldan**, *wv. delay* [eald].  
**ieldra**, *see eald*.  
**ieldran**, *smpl. ancestors* [originally  
 compar. of eald].  
**īernan**, *sv. 3. run* ; flow.  
**ierre**, *aj. angry*.  
**īl**, *sm. hedgehog*.  
**ilca**, *prn. same* (always weak, and  
 with the definite article).  
**in**, *prp. w. dat. and acc. in, into*.  
**inc**, *see þū*.  
**inn**, *av. in* (of motion).  
**innan**, *prp. w. dat. (av.) within*.  
**inne**, *av. within, inside*.  
**inn-gehygd**, *sn. inner thoughts,  
 mind*.  
**in-tō**, *prp. w. dat. into*.  
**īotan**, *smpl. Jutes*.  
**īr-land**, *sn. Ireland*.  
**īudēisc**, *aj. Jewish*—*þā īudēiscan,  
 the Jews*.

## L.

**lā**, *interj. lo !—lā lēof ! Sir !*  
**lāc**, *sn. gift* ; offering, sacrifice.  
**gēlēcan**, *wv. seize*.  
**lēdan**, *wv. lead* ; carry, bring, take.  
**lēden**, *sn. Latin* ; language.  
**lēg**, *see liégan*.  
**lēran**, *wv. w. double acc. teach* ;  
 advise, suggest [lär].  
**gēlēred**, *aj. learned* [past partic.  
 of lēran].  
**lēs**, *av. less*—*þy lēs (þe), ej. w.  
 subj. lest*.  
**lētan**, *sv. 1. let* ; leave—*hēo lēt þā  
 swā, she let the matter rest there*.  
**gēlētē**, *sn. —wega gēlētu, pl. meet-  
 ings of the roads*.  
**lāf**, *sf. remains*—*tō lāfē bēon, re-  
 main over, be left [(be)lifan]*.

ge'lamp, *see* gélimpan.  
 land, *sn.* land, country.  
 land-folc, *sn.* people of the country.  
 land-hære, *sm.* land-army.  
 land-léode, *smpl.* people of the country.  
 lang, *aj.* long..  
 lange, *av.* for a long time, long.  
 lang-líce, *av.* for a long time, long.  
 lár, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.  
 late, *av.* slowly, late—late on géare, late in the year.  
 gé'laþian, *wv.* invite.  
 gé'laþung, *sf.* congregation.  
 léaf, *sf.* leave.  
 gé'léafa, *sm.* belief, faith.  
 gé'léafa-full, *aj.* believing, pious.  
 leahtor, *sm.* crime, vice.  
 léas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.*  
 -less; false.  
 léat, *see* lútan.  
 lögán, *wv.* lay [*liégan*].  
 gé'léandan, *wv.* land [*land*].  
 léo, *smf.* lion.  
 léode, *smpl.* people.  
 leof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—mē wærleofre, I would rather—[*lufu*].  
 leofode, *see* libban.  
 leoht, *sn.* light.  
 leoht-fæt, *sn.* (light-vessel), lamp.  
 leornian, *wv.* learn.  
 leornung-cniht, *sm.* disciple.  
 lēt, *see* lætan.  
 libban, *wv.* live.  
 líc, *sn.* body, corpse.  
 gé'lic, *aj. w. dat.* like.  
 gé'líce, *av.* in like manner, alike, equally.  
 liégan, *sv. 5.* lie.  
 líc-hama, *sm.* body.  
 licham-líce, *av.* bodily.  
 gé'lician, *wv. w. dat.* please.  
 liefan, *wv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].  
 gé'liefan, *wv.* believe [*geléafa*].  
 lif, *sn.* life.  
 lifiend, *see* libban.  
 lim, *sn.* limb, member.  
 ge'limp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.  
 gé'limpan, *sv. 3.* happen.  
 líp, *see* liégan.  
 locc, *sm.* lock of hair.  
 lof, *sn.* praise; glory.  
 gé'lögian, place; occupy, furnish.  
 gé'löm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.  
 gé'löme, *av.* often, repeatedly.  
 losian, *wv. w. dat.* be lost—him losaþ, he loses [(for)lēosan].  
 lúcan, *sv. 7.* close.  
 lufu, *sf.* love [*lēof*].  
 Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [Lundonia].  
 lútan, *sv. 7.* stoop.  
 lýtel, *aj.* little.

## M.

Mā, *see* micel.  
 macian, *wv.* make.  
 mæg, *svv.* can, be able.  
 mægén, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].  
 mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.  
 gé'mæne, *aj.* common.  
 gé'mænelic, *aj.* common, general.  
 mære, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).  
 gé'mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.  
 mærsian, *wv.* extol, celebrate [*mære*].  
 mærþo, *sf.* glory [*mære*].  
 mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin missa*].  
 mæsse-préost, *sm.* mass-priest.  
 mæst, *see* micel.  
 magon, *see* mæg.  
 man, *indef.* one [*mann*].  
 mān, *sn.* wickedness.  
 mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.  
 mān-full, *aj.* wicked.  
 mangere, *sm.* merchant.  
 mangung, *sf.* trade, business.  
 maniȝ, *aj.* many.  
 maniȝ feald, *aj.* manifold.  
 maniȝ-fieldan, *wv.* multiply [*maniȝfeald*].  
 mann, *sm.* man; person.  
 mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.  
 mann-sлага, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [sleān, sleğe].  
 māre, *see* miéel.  
 martyr, *sm.* martyr.  
 māpm, *sm.* treasure.  
 māpm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.  
 mē, *see* ic.  
 mearc, *sf.* boundary.  
 mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.  
 mēder, *see* mōdor.  
 mēnn, *see* mann.  
 mēnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].  
 mēre-grot, *sn.* pearl [margarita].  
 mergen, *sm.* morning [morgen].  
 ȝēmet, *sn.* measure; manner, way.  
 metan, *sv.* 5, measure.  
 ȝēmētan, *wv.* meet; find [ȝēmōt].  
 mēte, *sm.* food—*pl.* mēttas.  
 miéel, *aj.* great, much—*compar.*  
     māre, mā (*adv.*), *superl.* māst.  
 miéle, *av.* greatly, much.  
 mid, *prp.* *w.* *dat.* (*instr.*) with—  
     mid þām þe, *cj.* when.  
 middan-geard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].  
 midde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).  
 middel, *sn.* middle.  
 Middel-ȝngle, *smpl.* Middle-Angles.  
 Miercē, *smpl.* Mercians [mearc].  
 miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [mæg].  
 mihte, *see* mæg.  
 mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.  
 mil, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].  
 mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.  
 ȝēmiltsian, *wv.* *w.* *dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].  
 mīn, *see* ic.  
 mis-lēdan, *wv.* mislead, lead astray.  
 mis-lic, *aj.* various.  
 mōd, *sm.* heart, mind.  
 mōdig, *aj.* proud.  
 mōdig-nes, *sf.* pride.  
 mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.  
 mōna, *sm.* moon.  
 mōnaþ, *sm.* mouth—*pl.* mōnaþ [mōna].  
 morgen, *sm.* morning.  
 morþ, *sn.* (murdei), crime.  
 mōste, *see* mōtan.  
 ȝēmōt, *sn.* meeting.  
 mōtan, *swv.* may; ne mōt, must not.  
 ȝēmunan, *swv.* remember.  
 munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].  
 munue, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].  
 murenian, *wv.* grumble, complain.  
 mūþ, *sm.* mouth.  
 mūþa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].  
 ȝēmynd, *sf.* memory, mind [*ȝēmunan*].  
 ȝēmyndig, *aj.* *w.* *gen.* mindful.  
 mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].  
 mynetere, *sm.* money-changer.  
 mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

## N.

Nā. *av.* not, no [=ne ā].  
 nabban = ne habban.  
 næddre, *sf.* snake.  
 næfde, næfst, = ne hæfde, ne hæfst.  
 næfre, *av.* never [=ne æfre].  
 nægel, *sm.* nail.  
 næs = ne wæs.  
 näht, *prn.* *w.* *gen.* naught, nothing [=nān wihi].  
 näht-nes, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.  
 nam, *see* niman.  
 nama, *sm.* name.  
 nāmon, *see* niman.  
 nān, *prn.* none, no [=ne ān].  
 nāt = ne wāt.  
 næwper, *prn.* neither [=ne āhwæper (either)].  
 ne, *av.* not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.

nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* nēhst—  
 at nēhstan, next, immediately,  
 afterwards.  
 nearu, *aj.* narrow.  
 nēa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood  
 [wesen].  
 nemnan, *wv.* name [nama].  
 neom = ne eom.  
 nese, *av.* no.  
 nett, *sn.* net.  
 nied, *sf.* need.  
 niedunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.  
 nēhst, *see* nēah.  
 nēten, *sn.* animal.  
 nigon, *num.* nine.  
 nigoþa, *aj.* ninth.  
 niht, *sf.* night.  
 niman, *sv. 4.* take, capture; take  
     in marriage, marry.  
 nis = ne is.  
 niper, *av.* down.  
 nīwe, *aj.* new.  
 gé·nōg, *aj.* enough.  
 nolde = ne wolde.  
 norþ, *av.* north.  
 Norþyimbria·land, *sn.* Northum-  
     berland.  
 Norþyembre, *smpl.* Northum-  
     brians [Humbra].  
 norþan·weard, *aj.* northward.  
 Norþ-menn, *pl.* Norwegians.  
 nū, *av.* now, just now; *cj. causal,*  
     now that, since.  
 nū·giet, *av.* still.  
 gé·nyht-sum-nes, *sf.* sufficiency,  
     abundance.  
 nyle, = ne wile.  
 nyste, nyton = ne wiste, ne witon.

## O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from *of place,*  
*origin, privation, release, &c.;*  
*partitive, sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele,*  
*some of your oil.*  
 of·drædd, *aj.* afraid [*past partic.*  
     *of ofdrædan, dread*].  
 ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on;  
     *of time*, during, throughout, over.

ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded  
     over, covered with gold.  
 ofer·hērgian, *wv.* ravage, over-run.  
 ofer·sāwan, *sv. 2,* sow over.  
 offrian, *wv.* offer, sacrifice [*Latin*  
     *offerre*].  
 offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.  
 of·slēan, *sv. 2,* slay.  
 of·snīpan, *sv. 6,* kill [*snīpan,*  
     *cut*].  
 of·spring, *sm.* offspring [*springan*].  
 oft, *av.* often.  
 of·tēon, *sv. 7, w. dat. of pers. and*  
     *gen. of thing*, deprive.  
 of·þyrst, *aj.* thirsty [*past partic.*  
     *of ofþyrstan, from purst*].  
 of·wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.  
 ðlæcung, *sf.* flattery.  
 olfend, *sm.* camel [*Latin elephas*].  
 on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in;  
     *hostility, against, on hie fuhton;*  
     *of time, in.*  
 on·byrgan, *wv.* taste.  
 on·cnāwan, *sv. 1,* know, recognize.  
 on·drædan, *sv. 1, wv.* dread, fear.  
 on·fōn, *sv. 1,* receive.  
 on·gēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.*  
     *towards; hostility, against.*  
 on·gēan, *av.* back—gewēnde on-  
     gēan, returned.  
 on·ginn, *sn.* beginning.  
 on·ginnan, *sv. 3,* begin.  
 on·liehtan, *wv.* illuminate, en-  
     lighten [leohht].  
 on·liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.  
 on·lūcan, *sv. 7,* unlock.  
 on·middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the  
     midst of.  
 on·sien, *sf.* appearance, form.  
 on·sund, *aj.* sound, whole.  
 on·uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.  
 on·weald, *sm.* rule, authority,  
     power; territory.  
 on·weg, *av.* away.  
 open, *aj.* open.  
 openian, *wv.* open, reveal, dis-  
     close.  
 orgel·lice, *av.* proudly.

or-mæte, *aj.* immense, boundless  
[metan].  
or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.  
op, *prp. w. acc.* until—oþ þæt, *cj.*  
until; up to, as far as.  
ōper, *prn.* (always strong), second;  
other.  
oþþe, *cj. or*—oþþe.. oþþe, either.. or.  
oxa, *sm.* ox.

## P.

Pāpa, *sm.* pope [*Latin papa*].  
pēning, *sm.* penny.  
Peohtas, *smpl.* Picts.  
Philistēisc, *aj.* Philistine.  
Pihtisc, *aj.* Pictish [*Peohtas*].  
plegian, *wv.* play.  
post, *sm.* post [*Latin postis*].  
prēost, *sm.* priest [*Latin pres-*  
*byter*].  
pund, *sm.* pound [*Latin pondus*].  
pytt, *sm.* pit [*Latin puteus*].

## R.

Racentēag, *sf.* chains.  
rād, *see* rīdan.  
gerād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on  
þā gerād þæt, on condition that.  
rād, *sm.* advice; what is advisable,  
plan of action—him rād þūhte,  
it seemed advisable to him.  
ramm, *sm.* ram.  
rāp, *sm.* rope.  
rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.  
reahte, *see* rēccan.  
rēcan, *wv. w. gen.* reck, care.  
rēccan, *wv.* tell, narrate.  
gerēcnes, *sf.* narrative.  
gerēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.  
regen, *sm.* rain.  
rēþe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.  
rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.  
rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty,  
government.  
rīcetere, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.  
rīcsian, *wv.* rule.  
rīdan, *sv. 6.* ride.  
riftere, *sm.* reaper.  
riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-līce, *av.* rightly, correctly.  
riht-wīsnes, *sf.* righteousness.  
rīm, *sm.* number.  
rīman, *wv.* count.  
rīnan, *wv.* rain [*reğen*].  
ripan, *sv. 6.* reap.  
riperē, *sm.* reaper.  
rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.  
rōhte, *see* rēcan.  
Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.  
rōwan, *sv. 1.* row.  
ryne, *sm.* course.  
gerētīne, *sn.* mystery.

## S.

Sā, *sf.* sea—dat. sā.  
sād, *sn.* seed.  
sægde, *see* sēcgan.  
sāl, *sm.* time, occasion.  
gerēsēliq, *aj.* happy, blessed.  
gerēsēliq-līce, *av.* happily, blessedly.  
sæt, sāeton, *see* sittan.  
sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.  
gerēsamnian, *wv.* collect, assemble.  
samod, *av.* together, with.  
sanct, *sm.* saint [*Latin sanctus*].  
sand, *sf.* dish of food [*sēndan*].  
sand-ceosol, *sm.* sand (*literally*  
sand-gravel).

sār, *sn.* grief.  
sār, *aj.* grievous.  
sārig, *aj.* sorry, sad.  
sāwan, *sv. 1.* sow.  
sāwere, *sm.* sower.  
sāwol, *sf.* soul.  
scamu, *sf.* shame.  
scand, *sf.* disgrace.  
scand-līce, *aj.* shameful.  
scēaf, *sm.* sheaf [*scūfan*].  
scēaf-mēlum, *av.* sheafwise.  
gerēsēcaft, *sf.* creature, created  
thing.  
sēcal, *sv.* ought to, must; shall.  
scēap, *sn.* sheep.  
sēatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.  
scēawere, *sm.* spy, witness.  
scēawian, *wv.* see; examine; read.  
scēawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.  
sēotan, *sv. 7.* shoot.

scieppan, *sv. 2.* create.  
 scieran, *sv. 4.* shear.  
 scip, *sn.* ship.  
 scip-here, *sm.* fleet.  
 scip-hlæst, *sm.* (shipload), crew.  
 scir, *sf.* shire.  
 scolde, *see sceal.* -  
 scōp, *see scieppan.*  
 scort, *aj.* short.  
 scotian, *wv.* shoot [*scēotan*].  
 Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.  
 Scottas, *smpl.* the Irish.  
 scotung, *sf.* shot.  
 screef, *sn.* cave.  
 scrin, *sn.* shrine [*Latin* *scrinium*].  
 scrincan, *sv. 3.* shrink.  
 scrūd, *sn.* dress.  
 scrýdan, *wv.* clothe [*scrūd*].  
 scūfan, *sv. 7.* push—scūfan ût, launch (ship).  
 sculon, *see sceal.*  
 scuton, *see scēotan.*  
 scyld, *sf.* guilt [*sculon, sceal*].  
 scyldig, *aj.* guilty.  
 scylen, *see sceal.*  
 Scyttisc, *aj.* Scotch [*Scottas*].  
 se, sē, *prn.* that; the; he; who.  
 geseah, *see gesēon.*  
 sealde, *see səllan.*  
 sēaþ, *sm.* pit.  
 Seaxe, *smpl.* Saxons.  
 sēcan, *wv.* seek; visit, come to; attack.  
 sēcgan, *wv.* say.  
 self, *prn.* self.  
 sellan, *wv.* give; sell.  
 sēlest, *av.* superl. best.  
 sendan, *wv.* send, send message [*sand*].  
 sēo, *see se.*  
 seofon, *num.* seven.  
 seofopa, *aj.* seventh.  
 seolc, *sf.* silk.  
 seolcen, *aj.* silken.  
 scolfor, *sn.* silver.  
 gesēon, *sv. 5.* see.  
 sēow, *see sāwan.*  
 gesētnes, *sf.* narrative [*sēttan*].  
 settan, *wv.* set; appoint, institute

—dōm sēttan *w. dat.* pass sentence on; compose, write; create [*sittan*].  
 sibb, *sf.* peace.  
 gesibb-sum, *aj.* peaceful.  
 sie, *see wesan.*  
 siefer-līce, *av.* purely.  
 siefre, *aj.* pure.  
 sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.  
 siex, *num.* six.  
 sexta, *aj.* sixth.  
 sextig, *num.* sixty.  
 sextig-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.  
 sīge, *sm.* victory—sīge niman, gain the victory.  
 sīge-fæst, *aj.* victorious.  
 gesihp, *sf.* sight; vision, dream [*gesēon*].  
 silfren, *aj.* silver.  
 simle, *av.* always.  
 sind, *see wesan.*  
 sinu, *sf.* sinew.  
 sittan, *sv. 5.* sit; settle, stay.  
 gesittan, *sv. 5.* take possession of.  
 sīp, *sm.* journey.  
 sīpian, *wv.* journey, go.  
 sīppan, *av.* since, afterwards; *cj.* when.  
 slēp, *sm.* sleep.  
 slēpan, *sv. 1.* sleep.  
 slaga, *sm.* slayer [*slēan, past. partic.* geslægen].  
 slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.  
 slēan, *sv. 2.* strike; slay, kill.  
 slēcȝ, *sm.* hammer [*slaga, slēan*].  
 slēge, *sm.* killing [*slaga, slēan*].  
 slēp, *see slēpan.*  
 slōg, *see slēan.*  
 smæl, *aj.* narrow.  
 smēan, *wv.* consider, think; consult.  
 smēocan, *sv. 7.* smoke.  
 smēpe, *aj.* smooth.  
 snotor, *aj.* wise, prudent.  
 sōna, *av.* soon; then.  
 sorg, *sf.* sorrow.  
 sōþ, *aj.* true.  
 sōþ, *sn.* truth.  
 sōþ-līce, *av.* truly, indeed.  
 spade, *wf.* spade [*Latin* *spatha*].

spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [sprecan].  
 sprecan, *sv.* 5, speak.  
 sprængan, *wv.* (scatter); sow [‘pringan].  
 springan, *sv.* 3, spring.  
 sprungen, *see* springan.  
 stænen, *aj.* of stone [stān].  
 stæniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally adj.* ‘stony,’ from stān].  
 stān, *sm.* stone; brick.  
 standan, *sv.* 2, stand.  
 stēap, *aj.* steep.  
 stede, *sm.* place.  
 stefn, *sf.* voice.  
 stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.  
 stent, *see* standan.  
 stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.  
 steorra, *sm.* star.  
 sticol, *aj.* rough.  
 stiepel, *sm.* steeple [stēap].  
 stieran, *wv. w. dat.* restrain [stēor].  
 ġe-stillan, *wv.* stop, prevent.  
 stille, *aj.* still, quiet.  
 stōd, *see* standan.  
 stōl, *sm.* seat.  
 stōw, *sf.* place.  
 stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin strata via*].  
 strand, *sm.* shore.  
 strang, *aj.* strong.  
 strēdan, *wv.* (scatter), sow.  
 strēngpo, *sf.* strength [strang].  
 ġe-strēon, *sn.* possession.  
 ġe-strienan, *wv.* gain [ġestrēon].  
 strūtian, *wv.* strut.  
 stycce, *sn.* piece.  
 sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one).  
     one; a.  
 ġe-sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.  
 ġe-sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.  
 sundor, *av.* apart.  
 sunne, *sf.* sun.  
 sunu, *sm.* son.  
 sūp, *av.* south, southwards.  
 sūpan, *av.* from the south.  
 sūpan-weard, *aj.* southward.  
 sūp-dæl, *sm.* the South.  
 sūperne, *aj.* southern.

Sūp-seaxe, *smpl.* South-Saxons.  
 swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—  
     swā . . swā, so . . as.  
 swāc, *see* swīcan.  
 swā-ƿeah, *av.* however.  
 swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.  
 swelc, *prn.* such.  
 swelce, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.  
 sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.  
 swēnčan, *wv.* afflict, molest [swin-can].  
 swēng, *sm.* stroke, blow [swingan].  
 swēor, *sm.* pillar.  
 swēora, *sm.* neck.  
 sweord, *sn.* sword.  
 sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [beran].  
 sweotol, *aj.* clear, evident.  
 sweotolian, *wv.* display, show, indicate.  
 sweotolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.  
 swērian, *sv.* 2, swear.  
 swīc, *sm.* deceit.  
 ġe-swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short); cease (betray).  
 swīc-dōm, *sm.* deceit [swican].  
 swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.  
 swicon, *see* swīcan.  
 swift, *aj.* swift.  
 swīgian, *wv.* be silent.  
 swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.  
 swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.  
 swingle, *sf.* stroke [swingan].  
 swipe, *sm.* whip.  
 swīpe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīþor, rather, more.  
 swīp-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.  
 swīpre, *sf.* right hand [*cp. of swīpe with hand understood*].  
 swulton, *see* sweltan.  
 swuncon, *see* swincan.  
 swungon, *see* swingan.  
 syndriġ, *aj.* separate [sundor].  
 syn-full, *aj.* sinful.  
 syngian, *wv.* sin.  
 synn, *sf.* sin.

## T.

Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.  
 tācniān, *wv.* signify.  
 gē-tācnung, *sf.* signification, type.  
 tē-čān, *wv. w. dat.* show; teach.  
 talu, *sf.* number [getel].  
 tam, *aj.* tame.  
 tāwian, *wv.* ill-treat.  
 tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].  
 getel, *sn.* number.  
 tēllan, *wv.* count, account—tēllan  
     tō nāhte, count as naught [talu].  
 Temes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].  
 tempel, *sn.* temple [*Latin* templum].  
 tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.  
 tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.  
 tēon-rāden, *sf.* humiliation.  
 tēp, *see* tōp.  
 ticčēn, *sn.* kid.  
 tīd, *sf.* time; hour.  
 tiegān, *wv.* tie.  
 tieman, *wv.* teem, bring forth  
     [tēam].  
 tien, *num.* ten.  
 tierwe, *sf.* tar.  
 tigele, *wf.* tile [*Latin* tegula].  
 tīma, *sm.* time.  
 timbrian, *wv.* build.  
 gē-timbrung, *sf.* building.  
 tintregā, *sn.* torture.  
 tintregian, *wv.* torture.  
 tō, *prp. w. dat.* (av.) to—tō ab-  
     bode gesett, made abbot; *time*,  
     at—tō langum fierste, for a long  
     *time*; *adverbial*, tō scande, igno-  
     miniously; *fitness, purpose, for*—  
     þām folce (dat.) tō dēaþe, to the  
     death of the people, so that the  
     people were killed; tō þām þæt,  
     *cj.* in order that—tō þām (swiþe)  
     .. þæt, so (greatly).. that.  
 tō, *av.* too.  
 tō-berstan, *sv.* 3, burst, break  
     asunder.  
 tō-brecañ, *sv.* 4, break in pieces,  
     break through.  
 tō-breğdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.  
 tō-cwiesan, *wv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].  
 tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.  
 tō-dēlan, *wv.* disperse; separate,  
     divide.  
 tō-gædre, *av.* together.  
 tō-góanes, *prp. w. dat.* towards—  
     him tōgóanes, to meet him.  
 tōl, *sn.* tool.  
 tō-liesan, *wv.* loosen [lēas].  
 tō-middes, *prp. w. dat.* in the  
     midst of.  
 tō-teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.  
 tōp, *sm.* tooth.  
 tō-weard, *aj.* future.  
 tō-worpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, de-  
     stroy.  
 trēow, *sn.* tree.  
 gē-trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.  
 trum, *aj.* strong.  
 trymman, *wv.* strengthen [trum].  
 trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, en-  
     couragement.  
 tūcian, *wv.* ill-treat.  
 tugon, *see* tēon.  
 tūn, *sm.* village, town.  
 twā, twēm, *see* twēgen.  
 twēgen, *num.* two.  
 twēlf, *num.* twelve.  
 twēntig, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

## p.

pā, *av. cj.* then; when—þā þā,  
     when, while—*correlative* þā.. þā,  
     when .. (then).  
 þā, þēm, &c., *see* se.  
 þēr, *av.* there—þērtō, &c. thereto,  
     to it; where—þēr þēr, *correl.*  
     where.  
 þēre, *see* se.  
 þēr-rihte, *av.* immediately.  
 þēs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.  
 þēs, þæt, *see* se.  
 þæt, *cj.* that.  
 gē-pafian, *wv.* allow, permit.  
 þā-ȝiet, *av.* still, yet.  
 panc, *sm.* thought; thanks.  
 pancian, *wv. w. gen. of thing and*  
     *dat. of person*, thank.

þanon, *av.* thence, away.  
 þās, *see* þis.  
 þe, *rel. prn.* who—sē þe, who; *av.* when.  
 þē, *see* þū.  
 þēah, *av. ej.* though, yet, however  
     —þēah þe, although.  
 þearf, *swv.* need.  
 þearle, *av.* very, greatly.  
 þēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; þēawas,  
     virtues, morality.  
 þegen, *sm.* thane; servant.  
 þegnian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.  
 þegnung, *sf.* service, retinue.  
 þenčan, *uv.* think, expect [þanc].  
 þēod, *sf.* people, nation.  
 ȝe'þēode, *sn.* language.  
 þēof, *sm.* thief.  
 þēos, *see* þes.  
 þēostru, *spl.* darkness.  
 þēow, *sm.* servant.  
 þēow-dōm, *sm.* service.  
 þēowian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.  
 þēowot, *sn.* servitude.  
 þes, *prn.* this.  
 þicōe, *aj.* thick.  
 þicōgan, *sv. 5.* take, receive; eat, drink.  
 þin, *see* þū.  
 þing, *sn.* thing.  
 þis, þissum, &c., *see* þes.  
 ȝe'þōht, *sm.* thought.  
 þōhte, *see* þenčan.  
 þone, *see* se.  
 þonne, *av. ej.* then; when; because.  
 þonne, *av.* than.  
 þorft, *see* þearf.  
 þorn, *sm.* thorn.  
 þræd, *sm.* thread.  
 þrēo, *see* þrēe.  
 þridda, *aj.* third.  
 þrēe, *num.* three.  
 þrim, *see* þrēe.  
 þritig, *num.* thirty.  
 þritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.  
 þrymm, *sm.* glory.  
 þū, *prn.* thou.  
 þūhte, *see* þynčan.  
 ȝe'þungen, *aj.* excellent, distin-  
     guished.

þurh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal*,  
     through, by.  
 þurh-wunian, *uv.* continue.  
 þurst, *sm.* thirst.  
 þurstig, *aj.* thirsty.  
 þus, *av.* thus.  
 þūsend, *sn.* thousand.  
 ȝe'þwēr-lēčan, *uv.* agree.  
 þy. *instr.* of se; *av.* because.  
 þyfel, *sm.* bush.  
 þy-lās, *ej.* lest.  
 þynčan, *uv. impers. w. dat.* mē  
     ȝynčþ, methinks [þenčan].  
 þyrel, *sn.* hole [þurh].

## U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the  
     top of.  
 un-ārimed-lic, *aj.* innunerable.  
 unc, *see* ic.  
 un-ȝeeynd, *aj.* strange, of alien  
     family.  
 un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.  
 under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.  
 under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.  
 under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.  
 under-fōn, *sv. 1.* receive, take.  
 under-gietan, *sv. 5.* understand.  
 undern-tid, *sf.* morning-time.  
 un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.  
 un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.)  
     undecayed.  
 un-ȝēhīersum, *aj. w. dat.* dis-  
     obedient.  
 un-hold, *aj.* hostile.  
 un-ȝemetlic, *aj.* immense.  
 un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.  
 un-nytt, *aj.* useless.  
 un-rihtlīce, *av.* wrongly.  
 un-rihtwīs, *aj.* unrighteous.  
 un-ȝerim, *sn.* countless number or  
     quantity.  
 un-ȝerim, *aj.* countless.  
 un-ȝesēlig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.  
 un-scyldig, *aj.* innocent.  
 un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [from pres.  
     partic. of tīeman].

un-*gēpwær-nes*, *sf.* discord.  
 un-*gewittig*, *aj.* foolish.  
 ūp, *av.* up.  
 ūp-āhafen-nes, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.  
 ūp-flōr, *sf.* (*dat. sing.* -a) upper floor, upper story.  
 uppan, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.  
 urning, *see iernan.* •  
 ūs, *see ic.*  
 ūt, *av.* out.  
 ūtan, *av.* outside.  
 utor, *defect. verb, w. infin.* let us—  
 utor gān, let us go ?

## W.

Wacian, *wv.* be awake, watch.  
 wādla, *sm.* poor man.  
 wāl, *sn.* slaughter—wāl gē-slān, make a slaughter.  
 wāl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.  
 wālhrēow-lice, *av.* cruelly, savagely.  
 wālhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.  
 wāpen, *sn.* weapon.  
 wār, *aj.* wary.  
 wāron, wās, *see wesan.*  
 wāstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.  
 wāter, *sn.* water.  
 wāter-scīpe, *sm.* piece of water, water.  
 wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.  
 -ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally* defenders, *op. wērian*].  
 wāt, *see witan.*  
 gēwāt, *see gēwitan.*  
 wē, *see ic.*  
 gēweald, *sn.* power, command.  
 wealdan, *sv. I, w. gen.* rule.  
 Wealh, *sm.* (*pl.* Wēalas), *sm.* Welshman, Briton (*originally* foreigner).  
 weall, *sm.* wall.  
 weall-lim, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.  
 wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, *then* proscribed man, outlaw].

weaxan, *sv. I,* grow, increase.  
 weg, *sm.* way, road.  
 weg-fērende, *aj.* (pres. partic.) way-faring.  
 wel, *av.* well.  
 wel-willend-nes, *sf.* benevolence.  
 wēnan, *wv.* expect, think.  
 gēwēndan, *wv.* turn; go [windan].  
 wēnian, *wv.* accustom, wean [gē-wuna].  
 weofod, *sn.* altar.  
 weorc, *sn.* work.  
 weorpan, *sv. 3,* throw.  
 weorþ, *sn.* worth.  
 weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.  
 weorþan, *sv. 3,* happen; become—  
 w. æt spræče, enter into conversation.  
 gēweorþan, *sv. 3, impers w. dat.*  
 —him gēwearþ, they agreed on.  
 weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.  
 weorþian, *wv* honour, worship; make honoured, exalt.  
 weorþ-lice, *aj.* honourably.  
 weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.  
 wēox, *see weaxan.*  
 wēpan, *sv. I,* weep.  
 wer, *sm.* man.  
 wērian, *wv.* defend [wār].  
 werod, *sn.* troop, army.  
 wesan, *sv.* be.  
 west, *av.* west.  
 West-seaxe, *smpl.* West-saxons.  
 wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.  
 wid *aj.* wide.  
 wide, *av.* widely, far and wide.  
 widewe, *sf.* widow.  
 gēwieldan, *wv.* overpower, conquer [wealdan].  
 wierþe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [weorþ].  
 wif, *sn.* woman; wife.  
 wif-healf, *sf.* female side.  
 wif-mann, *sm.* woman.  
 wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.  
 Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [Vectis].  
 Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.  
 wilde, *aj.* wild.  
 wildēor, *sn.* wild beast.  
 willa, *sm.* will.

willan, *swv.* will, wish ; of repetition, be used to.  
 ȝe·wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.  
 win, *sn.* wine.  
 wind, *sm.* wind.  
 windan, *sv. 3.* wind.  
 wīn·ȝeard, *sm.* vineyard.  
 winnan, *sv. 3.* fight.  
 ȝe·winnan, *sv. 3.* win, gain.  
 winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter ; in reckoning = year.  
 winter-setl, *sn.* winter-quarters.  
 wīs, *aj.* wise.  
 wise, *sf.* (wise), way.  
 ȝe·wīss, *aj.* certain.  
 ȝe·wīssian, *wv.* guide, direct.  
 ȝe·wīssung, *sf.* guidance, direction.  
 wiste, *see* witan.  
 wit, *see* ic.  
 wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.  
 witan, *swv.* know.  
 ȝe·witan, *sv. 6.* depart.  
 wīte, *sn.* punishment ; torment.  
 witega, *sm.* prophet.  
 witod·lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and [witan].  
 ȝe·witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, understanding [witan].  
 wip, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards ; along—wip weg, by the road ; hostility, against—fuhton wiþ Brettas, fought with the Britons ; association, sharing, &c., with ; defence, against ; exchange, price, for—wiþ þām þe, in consideration of, provided that.  
 wip·meten·nes, *sf.* comparison.  
 wip·sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.  
 wip·standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* withstand, resist.  
 wīte, *sm.* beauty.  
 wōd, *aj.* mad.  
 wōd·lice, *av.* madly.  
 wolde, *see* willan.  
 wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].

word, *sn.* word sentence ; subject of talk, question, answer, report.  
 ȝeworden, *see* weorþan.  
 worhte, *see* wyr̄can.  
 woruld, *sf.* world.  
 woruld·ping, *sn.* worldly thing.  
 wrecan, *sv. 5.* avenge.  
 wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.  
 ȝe·writ, *sn.* writing [wrītan].  
 writan, *sv. 6.* write.  
 wudu, *sm.* wood.  
 wuldor, *sn.* glory.  
 wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.  
 wulf, *sm.* wolf.  
 ȝe·wuna, *sm.* habit, custom [wunian].  
 wund, *sf.* wound.  
 wundor, *sn.* wonder ; miracle.  
 wundor·lic, *aj.* wonderful, wondrous.  
 wundor·lice, *av.* wonderfully, wondrously.  
 wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.  
 ȝe·wunelic, *aj.* customary.  
 wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue [ȝewuna].  
 wunung, *sf.* dwelling.  
 ȝewunnen, *see* ȝewinnan.  
 wyr̄can, *wv.* work, make ; build ; do, perform [weorc].  
 wyr̄hta, *sm.* worker.  
 wyrt, *sf.* herb, spice ; crop.  
 wyrt·bræþ, *sm.* spice-fragrance, fragrant spice.  
 wyr̄truma, *sm.* root.  
 wȳs̄can, *wv.* wish.

## Y.

ȝfel, *aj.* evil, bad.  
 yfel, *sn.* evil.  
 ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around ; of time, about, at.  
 ymb·scrȳdan, *wv.* clothe, array.  
 ymb·ūtan, *av.* round about.  
 ȝterra, *aj. comp.* outer ; superl. ȝtemest, outermost, last [ūt].

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